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# Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2346



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BRIEFS

**IRAQI-MOROCCAN LABOR AGREEMENT**--Baghdad, 20 May (INA)--Iraq and Morocco signed a joint cooperation agreement in the field of labor and laborers here today. It was signed for Iraq by Bakr Mahmud Rasul, minister of labor and social affairs, and for Morocco by Mohamed Arsalan Jadidi, minister of labor and professional training. It provides for sending Moroccan laborers to contribute to the implementation of the various development programs and plans in Iraq. It also provides for encouraging the two countries' workers to move into each other's country. The appropriate legal measures and facilities will be adopted in this respect. [Excerpt] [JN201706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 20 May 81]

**AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO UAE PRESIDENT**--The president, Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, has received a written message from Libyan chief of state Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi dealing with current Arab developments. It was conveyed by Muhammad al-Qammudi, head of the Libyan People's Bureau, during his meeting with the president at al-Mushrif Palace this morning. After the meeting, Muhammad al-Qammudi lauded the president's statements on the Gulf Cooperation Council, which is considered to be a nucleus of comprehensive Arab unity. He has also lauded the UAE's principled and firm stand in supporting the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Surur Ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office, and Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the president's representative, attended the meeting. [Text] [GF241112 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 May 81]

**ADF AID SUSPENDED**--The rumor circulated for some time, and today it has been confirmed: Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have suspended their contributions to the ADF [African Development Fund], through which Syrians operated in Lebanon. The Kuwaiti minister of Foreign Affairs, Cheikh Sabah al-Sabah, indicated it Sunday in a press conference which was covered by Kuwaiti newspapers. He did not, however, indicate when the decision was made. But he explained it by the fact that ADF, contrary to what had been agreed upon, had not presented its quarterly report on its activities. This force, composed of approximately 30,000 men, shortly risks experiencing some financial problems. The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister has in effect announced on Sunday that Kuwait and Riyadh have suspended their contribution to ADF, because its commander has not submitted to the two countries--paying each 20 percent of its functioning expenses--a detailed quarterly report on its operations in Lebanon, as agreed upon. [Excerpts] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 5 May 81 pp 1, 7] 9765

# MINISTER DISCUSSES PLANS TO PROMOTE ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Recently, Somali Minister of Education Adam Muhammad 'Ali visited Saudi Arabia and spoke with Dr 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, Shaykh Hasan Al al-Shaykh, and the directors of the [Saudi] universities concerning university education in Somalia, the accomplishments of the educational revival, Somalia's role in the propagation of the Arabic language, the project of building an Islamic African university, and a number of other subjects and issues which concern the two countries.

In a press interview with the correspondent of 'UKAZ, the Somali minister discussed the goals, strategy, and problems of propagating the Arabic language in Somalia, the exchange of skills between Saudi Arabia and Somalia, and the strengthening of co-operation between the two countries in the economic and educational fields.

The beginning of his discourse concerned the results of the visit which he paid to Saudi Arabia and his conversations with the Saudi ministers of culture and higher education. He said, "My visit to Saudi Arabia comes under the heading of the cooperation which is taking place between Saudi Arabia and the Democratic Republic of Somalia, the consolidation of the bonds of friendship between the two countries, the review of the operation of execution and renewal of former agreements according to the circumstances, the exposition of the goals and strategy of propagating the Arabic language in Somalia, its various fields, the methods of propagating it, the problems which confront us in doing so and the manner of dealing with them, and the nature of the possibilities which Saudi Arabia can provide for us in this field."

## College Education

Concerning university education, the instrument by which the aspirations of the developing countries will be realized, he said:

"Somalia, as you know, is an Arab African country which has gained its independence and achieved a considerable development in the field of education during the past few years. Education in Somalia is considered mandatory, as is also free instruction, and likewise the spread of education and Islamic and Arab culture. This campaign is progressing as desired and planned, and is now in excellent condition. Educational development in Somalia is doing well in consideration of the time factor, for example, in addition to the schools and institutes, a national university in Somalia, was founded in 1970, which comprises 13 colleges. Furthermore, a policy and a basis have been prepared in Somalia since the 21 October revolution."



## Educational Accomplishments

Then his discourse turned to the steps which education had taken and the accomplishments in this field, and to the spread of the Arabic language in Somalia. He said, "Somalia has prepared a four phase plan for the introduction of the Arabic language and the strategy to be pursued which is: (1) the upgrading of the educational curriculum; (2) the training of competent and licensed teachers in propagating the Arabic language and teachings; (3) the teaching of the elderly, who missed their opportunity to get an education, through introducing a program of new classes for the eradication of illiteracy; and (4) the training of civil and military employees so as to enable them to be familiar with the Arabic language in all fields, starting with the educational and administrative sectors.

## Propagation of the Arabic Language

With respect to Somalia's role in the propagation of the Arabic language in the African continent and in setting up plans in that area, especially since Somalia is a member of the Arab League, he said that it was decided in several Arab conferences to introduce and propagate the Arabic language in Africa. Further, he said "We in Somalia, as an Arab nation which is a member of the Arab League, support the idea and the introduction of Arabic curricula into the African countries so that the Arabic language will be a living language in Africa, and Somalia will assume its great role in this field and take part in propagating the language of the Holy Koran."

## Islamic University

It is known that the Islamic conference organization adopts the idea of building an Islamic university in Africa. With respect to the progress that can be made in this field, and Somalia's contribution in that area, he said,

"It was decided in several Islamic conferences to build an Islamic university in Africa. However, that university has not yet been built, and no site has been designated for it. The role of the Democratic Republic of Somalia in realizing this idea is a very large and important one, and we must play our part in building this university, which will serve all Moslems, in general, and those of Africa, in particular. It is our hope that that university will be built in Somalia."

## Confronting Missionaries

His discourse turned to the missionary schools, which constitute an imminent danger to Islamic belief, and the role of the religious teaching institutes in Somalia in stemming the evangelistic tide. He said, "Somalia always militates against proselytism and the propagation of the Christian religion and heresy in Somalia, and our role is to resist these proselytising missions whatever their role, activity, strength, or policy may be. Our policy in Somalia is that there shall be no missionary activity, regardless of how it is propagated or how it acquires members. Missions began operating in Somalia 74 years ago, but, God be praised, those missions have not succeeded. In spite of that long span of time, no Somali has been prevailed on, and, God willing, that will not happen at all. That is because the adherence of the Somalis to the Islamic faith has made them resist proselytism, which began with the presence of colonialism in Somalia in the past."

At the close of his discourse, the minister spoke of his abundant thanks and gratitude to all of the authorities in Saudi Arabia. He then extolled the great revival which that country is experiencing, especially in the field of development and building, above all in the educational field. He concluded by saying that he considered his visit to Saudi Arabia successful.

9840

CSO: 4802/664

## ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

POSSIBILITIES OF HALT IN FIGHTING--Jidda, 27 May (SPA)--The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation today reaffirmed his strong belief that the outcome of sincere efforts of the Islamic Reconciliation Committee were in an advance stage of progress for solving the Iran and Iraq conflict through fair and peaceful means. In an interview with the 'UKAZ newspaper, Mr Chatti indicated that there were strong possibilities of an immediate halt in fighting between the two brotherly nations of Iran and Iraq. He said he has gathered this impression from the recently concluded talks of the committee members with the Iraqi and Iranian leaders in Baghdad and Tehran and their readiness to reach a fair and peaceful solution to the conflict in the spirit of Islamic solidarity and unity. Mr Chatti regretted the postponement of the scheduled meeting of the Islamic Reconciliation Committee on Thursday as the heads of states of Guinea, Senegal and Gambia have been busy in the preparation of the OAU Summit Conference and as such have not been able to attend the scheduled meeting. He said the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic committee to be held in the near future would recommend important steps for putting an end to the war between the two Moslem nations. [Text] [LD271406 Riyadh SPA in English 27 May 81]

CSO: 4820/362

PLANS OF 'NATIONAL ISLAMIC UNION OF AFGHANISTAN' DISCUSSED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 May 81 p 3

[Article by Thomas Reiss: "'Long Live Our King' Shout the Mujahidin of Sardar Mohammed Akram Khan--According to 'Wadat Millie Islami Afghanistan,' Hekmatyar is a Russian Agent"]

[text] Chaman (Baluchistan), 15 May--From the roof of the Pakistani border station, one can look deeply and clearly into Afghan country, a flat, stony, dusty steppe from which bare isolated mountains rise up here and there, a red desert to the left in the background. Somewhere, unrecognizable, the border runs between rock debris and tufts of hard grass. A veiled woman is walking down there with her child, a few sheep are picking at the sparse blades, and two motorcyclists are bobbing up hill and down dale, trailing behind them thick brown clouds of dust. Are they on just this side or just that side of the boundary line? Nobody is able to tell, and nobody cares.

In the brown rocky mountains the mujahidin, the Afghan resistance fighters, are hiding. Occasionally they go down into the plain to launch raids. We do not see any soldiers. The highway runs in a straight line, and over it just now two brightly painted trucks and three motorized rickshaws from Pakistan are rolling in the direction of Kandahar. Two kilometers away lies the village of Spin Baldak, with brown mud huts which blend in with the earth, the only green color being a long strip of flame-like poplars: There, Soviet soldiers are supposed to be stationed.

In the small border town of Chaman a few minutes away by automobile, we meet Afghan guerrilla leaders. Chaman consists essentially of two intersecting streets of bazaars, whose dungeon-like shops are filled with goods from many countries: An impressive testimony to the power of smuggling to bring nations together.

The Russians, say the guerrilla leaders, have stationed tanks, hidden out of sight, in Spin Baldak. How many, we ask. Some 700, says one of them. That seems to be too high to us, we say. Well, perhaps there are 70, says another. After a short argument, they agree on seven. Afghans have a relaxed, not to say careless, attitude toward zeros.

We speak to the guerrilla leaders in the office of a new resistance organization with high-sounding slogans. It calls itself "Wadat Millie Islami Afghanistan," the National Islamic Union of Afghanistan. It is royalist and wants the return

of King Zaher Shah, who is now living in Roman exile after having been deposed in 1973 by his cousin, Mohammed Daoud. "Long live our king, long live the Islamic Union," they shout on parting.

#### True Head of the Movement

Hanging on the walls of the office are party posters with the picture of General Akram, the chairman of the party: A stern-looking gentleman in uniform with an ascetically thin, beardless face. However, the true head of the movement and its founder is a relative of this general, Sardar Mohammed Akram Khan, and like him he comes from the Afghan royal clan of the Mohammadzai.

He is a farmer by occupation, relates Sardar, and he says that he possesses land in the Helmand Valley of southern Afghanistan. The seizure of power by the communists in Kabul in 1978 caught him by surprise in Europe. These events had driven him into politics, he says, and when he has fulfilled his task he wants to retire again into private life.

"If we had missiles to shoot down the Soviet helicopters, the war would end within 3 months, Sardar says. In other respects as well, understatement is not his cup of tea: "Most of the mujahidin are already with us now," he asserts. "And most of the refugees are joining us." Of the other organizations, he takes only one seriously, the Islamic fundamentalists of Hizbe Islami, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. "We will settle their hash soon; his people are coming over to us," says Sardar. "We hate them, and they hate the king." Hekmatyar, he says, has sent 5,000 mujahidin to Iran to help Khomeyni in the war against Iraq. "He is a traitor and an agent of the Russians."

When the war is ended a Loya Jirga, a national tribal assembly, will be convened, says Akram Khan. This assembly will call back the king, because the majority of Afghans are in favor of the monarchy and only a small minority wants a theocratic state such as is advocated by the Hizbe, he says.

Boasting and character assassination are typical of almost all the political leaders of the Afghan resistance in exile. Nearly every one of them asserts that his organization is the strongest and represents the majority of the guerrillas and the people. If one were to add up all the mujahidin which each exile group claims to command, one would get millions for an answer.

The Afghan resistance resembles a puzzle made of hundreds, even thousands of pieces. There are the guerrilla groups in Afghanistan, which are mostly organized on a tribal, clan, and local level; in Pakistan there are a good dozen relatively large and over a hundred small exile parties, with all sorts of ideologies.

#### The Organization of the Guerrillas

Each guerrilla group has its chief, the amir, a deputy, the mawayn, and its military "commander." Many band together and appoint a supreme amir. Thus it was reported to us that the name of the amir of Kandahar is Haji Abdoul Rouf. We are shown his small photo--an authoritarian-looking, beturbaned eagle's head. The strength of the individual Jabas is variable; many are well armed, many miserably so.



We are told that there is no fighting in Herat at the present time, because the mujahidin lack weapons. On the other hand, Kandahar belongs to the Russians in the daytime, to the mujahidin at night. The inner city is said to have been destroyed extensively by bombs.

Sardar asserts that the "Wadat Millie" has been joined already by over 200 Jabas (guerrilla groups). We are skeptical, but we are shown documents which support the claim: Dates, signatures, passport photos of the leaders. According to these particulars, the Jabas number between 30, 40, and a few hundred guerrillas, although some do not have any weapons.

But when a guerrilla group joins an exile organization, in no way does this mean that such a group subordinates itself to it politically or even militarily. One of the few exceptions is the Hise of Hekmatyar. Rather, the guerrillas join that organization from which they can hope for weapons, ammunition, money, and possibly food.

Whoever promises much and promises it convincingly--both kinds of promises are made by the "Wadat"--is able to recruit many mujahidin and many refugees. But the authority and control which an exile party exerts is usually insignificant and at best uncertain, with the exception of the Hise and a few small, firmly knit groups.

At any time, a guerrilla group or a tribe in the refugee camps may change its loyalty. Since ancient times the Afghan tribes have held it in high honor to go over to the highest bidder. In awareness of this tradition, the Russians as well have provided some tribes with weapons and money. The Russians pride themselves on this. But to their disillusionment, the tribes armed by them soon began to fight against the Russians themselves. Their hatred of the "infidel" invaders is greater than their love of money.

Among the Afghan refugees in the steppe valley of the Pishin Lora River, halfway between Chaman and Quetta, the "Wadat" evidently has won over the large majority. Sardar Akram arranges a small assembly on the spur of the moment. Within minutes, we are surrounded by a crowd--the news has spread like wildfire. In the front row sit the maliks, the tribal leaders, old Testament characters with flowing white or black beards and with taut faces burned dark by the sun. "Allah, give us unity, success, and prosperity," cries one of them. After brief words of exhortation by Sardar, all join in the call: "Long live our king." A number of the important tribes from the south is represented here: Achakzai, Barakzai, Popalzai, Alkzai, Murzai.

These maliks and guerrilla leaders from southern Afghanistan which we meet are staunch royalists. Since the authority of the maliks is undisputed, their tribes are royalists also. Only the mullahs, by virtue of their religious authority, can challenge the authority of the maliks. Where this happens, there are conflicts.

Within the Afghan resistance, both that portion fighting within the country and the political resistance in exile, three main movements can be clearly distinguished at present: An Islamic-theocratic, a secular-republican, and a royalist current; in addition, there are small socialist and far-left movements.

But they are currents in a sort of political no-man's-land, in which from time to time--outside of Afghanistan--men whose political qualities are completely wanting set themselves up as leaders by either persuading the mujahidin that they will bring help to them, or by wearing a borrowed cloak. Some have borrowed it from the former king, with or without his knowledge; others such as the elegant and wealthy Gailani are hereditary holy figures who have followers by virtue of their family ties.

Almost all the Afghan exile leaders in Pakistan have Pakistani connections. Those of Hekmatyar go back to the time of Bhutto, who was executed in 1977, and today he is cultivating relations with Theocratic Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan, which is led by a relative of President Zia-ul Haq. But there is no reason to believe there is any support being given to the Hizbe by General Zia.

#### Weapons From Various Sources

Sardar Akram Khan speaks of himself as an Afghan. A number of Pakistanis of Afghan origin, some related to the Afghan royal family, are actively supporting the Afghan resistance. According to our information, there are no training camps for Afghans in Pakistan, as is maintained by the Russians and the Karmal regime. But it is an open secret that Pakistanis with Afghan connections, both army officers and civilians but mostly tribal members, are advising the mujahidin and training them in the use of weapons, on a personal and individual basis, as it were.

Today, the mujahidin are providing themselves with weapons from various sources: Booty from the arsenal of the Afghan government's army, buying from Pathan small manufacturers, clandestine supplying by Afghan government soldiers, occasionally a purchase from a Soviet or Pakistani soldier. Aside from the booty in their own country, the Egyptians are the most important source.

But a portion of the Egyptian weapons (partly of Soviet, partly of Chinese and Western make) disappears on its way to the mujahidin. Above all the (SAM-7) ground-to-air missiles do not reach their destination. One hears the wildest rumors about where they disappear to, but reliable information is lacking. Each Afghan exile party accuses the other of doing business, together with certain Pakistani circles, to line its own pockets. Royalists say that the Hizbe sells the SAM missiles to Khomeyni, others have it that the Pakistanis put aside for themselves the missiles and a small portion of the light weapons.

The most convincing version is that which says that on instructions of Zia-ul Haq, the missiles have been confiscated: From political motivations and in the national interests of Pakistan. Pakistan does not want to be a battlefield state--something which the Americans are always contemplating.

12114

CSD: 4403/59

PAPER REPORTS ON ENERGY MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS

LD011049 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 13 May 81 p 3

[APS report: "Belkacem Nabi's Visit to Moscow; Development and Diversification of Algerian-Soviet Energy Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--Several conversations on the development and diversification of Algerian-Soviet energy cooperation took place during the working visit to Moscow by Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and petrochemical industries, at the head of an important delegation from his ministerial department.

Layachi Yaker, member of the Central Committee and Algerian ambassador in Moscow, took part in the conversations, which were held at two levels--among ministers and among experts.

At ministerial level Nabi had a series of talks with Soviet officials in the energy sector which includes the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the ministries of the petroleum and gas industry and with officials of the State Committee for Foreign Relations.

During the talks Nabi spoke of the possibilities for expanding and diversifying bilateral scientific and technical cooperation in the energy sphere. In this regard Nabi expounded the main guidelines of the country's energy policy and the projects written into the 5-year plan, which are based on conservation, economies and the rational exploitation and mobilization of energy resources.

The fruitful discussions, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness, allowed the main guidelines of work and cooperation capable of relaunching and revitalizing the projected plans to be outlined. To this effect there was an in-depth examination of the creation of adequate structures with a view to implementing the projects which have received the attention of the two parties, particularly in the spheres of exploitation and transport of hydrocarbons and other energy sources, the transfer of technology and training.

At expert level the negotiations dealt with the identification of projects to implement and the opportunities for strengthening cooperation, taking account of specific Algerian-Soviet relations.



The experts also discussed the practical conditions of the scale and implementation of the projects and appropriate modes of finance, as envisaged in the inter-governmental agreement signed between the two countries in April 1980. It may be recalled that this agreement envisages the sanctioning by the USSR of a series of credits up to Fr15 billion for Algerian national enterprises to purchase equipment and spare parts. These loans will be for 10 years from the date of their entering force and at a rate of interest of 7 percent.

At the level of technical cooperation the talks were based on the use of Soviet advisers and the extension of their stay. About 430 Soviet advisers work in Algeria in the energy sector.

On Monday Nabi gave a reception in honor of his Soviet interlocutors in the presence of Yaker during which the two parties spoke to welcome and advocate the development of cooperation and bilateral exchanges.

Finally, it must be stressed that these talks, which come just before the Soviet 5-year plan is adopted and in the middle of the Algerian 5-year plan, express the desire of the two countries to expand cooperation in the energy sphere.

CSO: 4800/77

MONTENEGRIN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TALKS IN ALGERIA

LD011031 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 17 May 81 p 4

[APS report: "A Desire To Extend the Scope of Exchanges"]

[Text] Algiers--Radivoje Brajovic, president of the National Assembly of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and the members of the economic delegation which accompanied him left Algiers Friday afternoon after a 5-day visit to Algeria, where they had talks with many officials in the economic sectors. In a statement before his departure the president of the National Assembly of Montenegro recalled the political relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia and the identity of the two countries' views regarding major international problems.

Concerning economic relations, Brajovic said that these have developed excellently and that the delegation accompanying him studied the possibilities for establishing cooperation between Montenegro and Algeria.

"We do not wish to restrict this cooperation to the sphere of commodity exchanges but wish to extend it to the scientific, industrial, educational and cultural spheres," he explained. "We would like to organize exchanges between our universities, cultural weeks and exchanges between our cities."

After mentioning the talks he had with Algerian officials, which were characterized by mutual understanding, Brajovic gave assurances that the Republic of Montenegro, which is one of the republics of Yugoslavia, will work to the utmost to consolidate the cooperation which unites the two countries.

The Yugoslav delegation was seen off by Ahmed Ousemar, secretary general to the secretary of state for foreign trade, and by the Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria.

Let us recall that the delegation from Montenegro was received by the ministers of transport, fisheries, tourism and heavy industry, the general secretaries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, of the secretary of state for foreign trade and the secretary of state for fisheries, and by the president of the Commission for Foreign Affairs, the president of the National People's Assembly and the president of the District People's Assembly.

CSO: 4800/77

## ALGERIA

### ALGERIA'S FOREIGN TRADE REVIEWED

Algiers AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 May 81 p 5

[Article: "What Do You Know about Algeria's Economy? Foreign Trade between Goals and Figures"]

[Text] Modern countries have much interest in foreign trade. Some economists have gone as far as relying on foreign trade as a means and a springboard for devising general economic theories.

The exchange between countries and nations has become necessary and indispensable. This exchange is not new; it is rather as old as man. It is the ways of carrying out this exchange and the volume of this exchange, etc. that have undergone development.

It is not strange that economists and other political observers and strategists would resort to measuring the powers and capabilities of a country by its trade balance and its balance of payments. There is most certainly a difference between a country that exports more than it imports and another that imports more than it exports. However, we must be very cautious in this area because not every country that exports more than it imports is stronger than another where the reverse is the case. There are many examples in this area. One country may have a substance or substances of which only a little is utilized locally, and this makes the country export large quantities of that substance.

In general, this is the situation for most of the Third World countries most of whose exports consist basically of a few primary materials.

At any rate, Algeria is no exception to these general principles. Through this general overview that we are trying to present here we can deduce an approximate picture of Algeria's foreign trade: what it exports; what types of materials are exported; what it imports; and the network of countries it deals with. Algeria always sets out to pursue its foreign trade on the basis of its principles of economic liberation as well as diversifying the nationalities (that is, the countries) with whom it trades.

What, we wonder, does our country export? Has its exports developed, receded or stabilized? What are the countries with which Algeria trades?

In 1977 Algeria exported food, alcohol and tobacco worth 551,000 Algerian dinars and primary materials--other than gas [and] petroleum--worth 212,000 Algerian dinars. In the same year Algeria exported energy materials, that is, oil, gas and synthetic oils, worth 24,391,000 Algerian dinars.

Algeria also exported semi-industrialized materials and fully manufactured equipment worth 189,000 dinars.

We may notice that in 1979 Algerian exports of food, alcohol and tobacco declined from their 1977 level, not exceeding 467,000 dinars. However, the volume of primary materials--other than gas and petroleum--exported by Algeria during the same year--1979--rose to 266,000 dinars. Algeria's exports of oil, gas and synthetic oils rose considerably to 35,758,000 dinars. That is a 2 year increase of 11,187,000 dinars, and that is almost a 48 percent increase over 1977 figures. Algeria's exports of semi-industrialized materials and fully manufactured equipment remained stable, not exceeding 188,000 dinars during the same year. The over-all volume of exports amounted to 25,356,000 dinars in 1977 and almost 36,505,000 dinars in 1979. The increase appears evident here, but it is basically concentrated in an increase in the volume of fuel exports. This explains the efforts that are currently being made to prepare the country for the post oil and gas age and to establish an economy that would be capable of providing most of the country's needs.

We can notice that a large percentage of Algeria's imports consist of all kinds of equipment. Food and consumer goods come second in Algeria's imports. In 1977 Algeria imported food, alcohol and tobacco worth 4,398 dinars. In 1979 these imports rose noticeably to 5,190 dinars.

In 1977 Algeria imported equipment and semi-industrialized materials worth 17,360 dinars. In 1979 these imports were worth 22,339 dinars.

In 1977 the over-all volume of Algeria's imports was worth 29,534 dinars. In 1979 that figure rose to almost 32,794 dinars.

If we were to try to compare the over-all volume of exports with that of imports we may make a note of the fact that in 1977 there was a general deficit in the balance of trade amounting to 4,178 dinars. But in 1979 this changed in Algeria's favor, and the difference between exports and imports amounted to 3,711 dinars.

We may attribute the reason for the improvement in the balance of trade to principal factors among which are the rise in the volume of fuel and synthetic oil exports and the oil price adjustments that took place during the 2 years that are the subject of the study.

From the point of view of the countries with which Algeria was trading,

We may notice the developments that took place in the 2 afore-mentioned years.

In 1977 Algeria's imports from the European Common Market constituted 57.7 percent of its over-all imports, whereas its exports to the Common Market countries constituted 36.2 percent of the total volume of exports.

In 1977 the ratio of Algeria's imports from the Common Market countries rose to 63.3 percent, whereas its exports to the same countries declined somewhat in 1979 to 35.1 percent.

France leads the Common Market countries in doing export and import business with Algeria. In 1977 imports from Algeria were 24 percent of France's imports; but in 1979 that declined to 18.7 percent. In 1977 exports to France constituted 12.7 percent of Algeria's exports; in 1979 this rose a little to 13.2 percent. In trading with Algeria, Germany and Italy come after France.

In 1977 Algeria's imports from all the socialist countries came close to 10.3 percent; in 1979 that figure was 11.4 percent. In 1977 exports to these countries amounted to about 5 percent of Algeria's exports; in 1979 these exports declined somewhat and then stabilized at 4.5 percent. Regarding North America, Algeria's imports in 1977 were close to 8.7 percent; in 1979 these declined to 6.3 percent. However, exports to North America were at their highest in 1977, amounting to about 51.8 percent; they decreased slightly and stabilized at 49.1 percent.

We may notice here that liquid natural gas constitutes the basic part of Algeria's exports to America.

Regarding Algeria's trade with the countries of the Third World in general, including the Arab countries, Algeria's imports in 1977 from these countries did not exceed 9 percent, whereas its exports to these countries during the same year were a scanty 1.8 percent. Although Algeria's imports from these countries have relatively stabilized, its exports to these countries have developed noticeably, amounting to almost 4.2 percent in 1979. It is worth mentioning that when we deal with these figures it is essential that we always take into consideration the political and economic conditions on the international level in addition to the internal economic situation and the needs and priorities of the country. If we come to any conclusion from this overview, that conclusion is that the country has to do more to diversify its export trends and its import sources for the purpose of reducing in general the subordination to France and to the European Market.

8592

C90: 4802/725

CARRINGTON DISCUSSES MIDEAST PEACE MOVE WITH BEN YAHIA

LD291115 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 May 81 p 6

[Alan Copps dispatch: "Carrington Wins Algerian Support for EEC Mideast Move"]

[Text] Algiers--Lord Carrington's two-day visit to Algeria this week apparently won some valuable diplomatic support for the forthcoming European peace initiative in the Middle East.

"The Algerians understand what Europe is trying to do and regard it as helpful, but they are very much realists, and know that not everything can be done immediately," said one British official.

Lord Carrington takes over in July as chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Algeria, a close ally of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has wide diplomatic influence within the Arab league, the Islamic Conference Organisation, and other Third World groupings.

Lord Carrington's talks with Mr Ben Yahia, Algerian foreign minister, were officially bilateral but they followed by only a few days a visit by Mr Van der Klaaw, Dutch foreign minister, at present chairman of the EEC Council, and reinforced much of the work done by him.

The foreign secretary told Mr Ben Yahia that diplomatic efforts should now be focused on Israel and the Palestinians. His chief concern was to break the vicious circle that prevented them speaking directly to one another.

Special attention was paid to the clause in the PLO's charter committing it to destruction of the Israeli state.

The Palestinians have said in the past that the clause may or may not be negotiable.

The European view is that some modification of, or flexibility on, this clause would deprive Israel of a propaganda weapon and go some way to removing the obstacles to direct talks.

Lord Carrington and Mr Ben Yahia also discussed the war in the Western Sahara between Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas.



Europe regards this as a matter largely for the Organisation of African Unity but is concerned that failing a political solution, the stability of the whole North African region could be threatened.

During Lord Carrington's two-day visit accords were signed on increasing cultural and educational exchanges and on civil aviation.

In talks with commercial and planning ministers Lord Carrington is believed to have asked for more encouragement from Algeria for British exporters.

Algerian sources say they are anxious for greater British exporters.

Algerian sources say they are anxious for greater British participation both in the reconstruction of the earthquake devastated city of al Annam, now renamed Cheliff, and in Algeria's ambitious 50,000 million pound five-year development plan.

Ideally British officials would like to see a major showpiece contract awarded to a British company to encourage others to enter what has traditionally been considered a French market.

One British firm has already completed feasibility studies for a 110 million pound Mers el Kebir, near Oran, and another is acting as consultant for Algiers' water supply.

But businessmen who have broken into the market report several problems.

Algerian law forbids the use of local agents. So all negotiations have to be done either through the top-heavy government bureaucracy or with the socialist state-owned companies.

Lord Carrington said before leaving Algiers that the British and Algerian analyses of the Middle East situation had not differed greatly, but there were differences of emphasis.

"We all want to get to the same place, but there are different views about how we should get there," he said.

He added he was sure Algeria was anxious to increase trade links with Britain. He understood the Algerians were interested in some British defence equipment, including the Hawk jet trainer.

CSO: 4820/361

NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM SIGNED

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Apr 81 p 34

[Article by Daniel Junqua]

[Text] The future of Europe's natural gas supply is currently being decided. According to a West German Government source--quoted by the French Press Agency (AFP)--the Soviet Union might deliver much less gas to Western Europe than has been anticipated.

On the other hand, on 8 April the Norwegian Government announced its support of a plan which foresees the extraction of gas from the Statfjord fields in the North Sea, near the Norwegian coast and not near Great Britain. The continental European gas companies would normally be the natural buyers of this gas.

Finally, a price agreement was reached between Belgium and Algeria. Will this force the other clients of SONATRACH--foremost among them the Gas Company of France (GDF)--to follow Brussels?

On Wednesday 8 April, Sonatrach and the Belgian company Distrigaz signed an additional clause to the sales contract for liquified natural gas (LNG) which the two parties had concluded in November 1975, and which dealt with Algerian delivery of 5 billion cubic meters of gas per year for 20 years. At the beginning of 1980, Algeria had asked for a revision of this contract and particularly for the creation of a new formula for price calculation which would allow parity between the LNG and crude oil prices. At the beginning of the summer, 1980, Belgian authorities let it be known that they agreed to the principle of such a parity, as long as the point of reference was the crude petroleum imported by Belgium and not the Algerian "Saharian light," quite a bit more expensive because of its specific qualities. But another nine months of negotiations were necessary to reach an agreement on a base price which is believed to be around \$4.80 per million BTU.\*

Having done this, Algeria scores an important point. Certainly a contract was signed with British Gas in December 80 which calls for the delivery of 900,000 tons of LNG at \$4.60 per million BTU, a price which will increase to \$4.80 on 1 July. But this is a modest quantity to be delivered during the short period of only 9 months.

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\*BTU: British Thermal Unit (1 million BTU = 293 kWh)



On the other hand, discussions with the United States about the El Paso contract have ended in failure, while negotiations with GDF are at a stand-still. Presently, GDF pays Algeria the contract price of \$3.75 per million BTU while Sonatrach bills its deliveries at \$6.11.

Furthermore, it is the El Paso failure which has allowed the Algerians to sign with Belgium. In fact, the Distrigaz contract will be honored thanks to the liquefaction installations at the LNG 3 complex in Arzew. However, the construction of this plant was not part of the 1980-1984 five year plan, and the Algerians at first proposed supplying Belgium with gas using a gas pipeline via Italy. The break with the Americans freed the LNG 1 installations which were intended for El Paso and which will henceforth be available to serve European countries.

The signing of the contract with Belgium will certainly weaken the GDF position. The Algerian Press Service Agency (APS), considers the Distrigaz agreement to be "highly positive for the two parties involved." It emphasizes that the parity principle for a caloric unit between the price of crude petroleum and LNG "is thus confirmed in a long term agreement." The APS further notes that "observers do not doubt that the agreement will have positive repercussions on the relations between Belgium and Algeria, especially since Algeria is Belgium's primary partner in the Third World." One cannot be more explicit and suggest that Algeria will know how to "send back the elevator" to a country which will have allowed it to substantially advance its theses.

9572

CSO: 4400/1052

## DISINTEGRATION OF IRAN SAID TO BE PURSUED BY UNITED STATES

Tehran NAMEH-YE MARDOM in Persian 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] "The Louis Plan," under which Khuzestan, Kordestan and Baluchestan are to be separated from Iran, has once again become the scenario of American imperialism.

Saddam Hussein and Tariq Aziz openly talk about the disintegration of Iran, making it a prerequisite to the end of war with Iran.

Conspiracies by international imperialism, led by the Yankees, are endless. Hundreds of plots, designed by experts, planners and "professors," who are agents of international imperialism against the Iranian revolution, are being implemented one after another. After one plot is foiled the next one begins, followed by the third one, while the preceding one is still in progress. Old conspiracies are renewed continuously and the foiled one repaired and mended. The veteran CIA and Pentagon "tailors," in cooperation with their old cousins at the Intelligence Service, are busy constantly dressing up old plots with new clothings. At the same time, conspirators, the likes of Kissingers and Brzezinskis, assisted by the vicious intelligence agencies of imperialism and based on their experience collected as a result of the murder of millions of people around the world, are busy putting new plots together. The most important aspect of the imperialist conspiracy is its variety and color, all aimed at destroying revolutions and popular resistance of the masses.

It is now more than 2 years that the Iranian revolution has become the target of this hellish arsenal. Continuous plots against the Iranian revolution, which is suffering from thousands of wounds but refuses to surrender, are being put into operation. Some of these plots are the old defeated ones which are repeated in new guise. These days, our revolutionary nation is once again facing one of the old plots in a new dressing. This discredited plot which had been defeated unceremoniously before has been turned into the scenario of the day by the CIA agents according to which the criminal Saddam, with the intention of disintegrating Iran, plays the major role.

The boot-wearing agents of the Saddam regime, who have not yet learned from their defeated plot aimed at separating Khuzestan from Iran, are once again talking about the disintegration of Iran.

The criminal Saddam who had said a month ago:

"Iraq (i.e., the criminal regime of Saddam) will divide Iran into several parts and will give help to the Kurds and the Arabic-speaking Iranians seeking self-rule" (latest issue of WASHINGTON POST, quoted by the Voice of America, 30 Farvardin 60 [19 April 1981]).

Now, in an interview, he says:

"Since Iran is an enemy and seeks to divide us let it be disintegrated" (KEYHAN 29 Farvardin 60 [18 April 1981]).

The above statement by Saddam has been interpreted by his deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, in his interview with the WASHINGTON POST as following:

"Disintegration of the chaos-ridden Iran is possible through the support of the minorities opposing the regime."

Tariq Aziz then adds:

"Iraq had first hoped to be able to make peace with a united Iran, but as this proved difficult, it now tries to make peace with separated areas one by one."

Talking with satisfaction of a camel dreaming of gulping down cotton seeds, Tariq Aziz continues:

"To dismember Iran, Iraq does not need to send forces to, say, Azarbaijan. Helping minorities would be sufficient." (Quoted by the Voice of America, 30 Farvardin 60 [19 April 1981])

Criminal Saddam and his colleague, Tariq Aziz, see the achieving of this goal in the continuation of war with Iran. Saddam says:

"Iraq is preparing for an extended war with Iran." (KEYHAN 29 Farvardin 60 [18 April 1981]) and WASHINGTON POST quoting Tariq Aziz, adds:

"Tariq Aziz does not forecast that the war with Iran would come to an end in the near future."

The WASHINGTON POST, the organ of ultra national Yankee monopolies, confirming Tariq Aziz's statement in relation to the renewal of Iraq's offensive against Iran, says:

"Now, they are talking about a new Iraqi spring offensive against Iran."

It then reveals part of the plan: "Iraq will send troops to Kurdish and Arabic-speaking areas in Iran and will help the Kurds in their struggle against Iranian government forces."

Thus, the old plot by imperialism, led by the United States against the Iranian revolution and other people in the area appears once again on the arena. This

plot, known as "The Louis Plan," was made public last Dey [22 December-20 January] by the Indian weekly (BLITZ). Preparation of the plot, named after the well known Zionist, BLITZ, began during the government of Nixon and Kissinger. Later on, it was completed by Berzezinski. The plan calls for the creation of new states in Asia, more manageable and easier directed area wise. The plan also calls for new and more "logical" political boundaries among these Asian countries.

In revealing the plan, PRAVDA wrote about these political boundaries:

"Among other things, it calls for the disintegration of Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan and their replacement by new states such as 'Baluchestan' composed of Iranian, Pakistani and Afghan territories; Kordestan, made up of Iranian and Iraqi regions, and 'Arabestan' in Iran parallel to the United Arab Emirates."

As was written in the weekly BLITZ, in revealing the plan:

"The present conflict between Iraq and Iran reveals some of the aspects of the 'Louis Plan' threatening Asian nations and peace."

Events have shown that the sixth plot by American imperialism against Iran, meaning the invasion by the Saddam regime, was meant to implement part of this plan. After the heroic resistance of the Iranian people, at the cost of the life of thousands of martyrs, foiled this plan of imperialism, those aspects of the "Louis Plan" that were to be implemented by Saddam--separation of Kordestan and Khuzestan--were postponed. Now, 7 months after the start of aggression by Saddam and at a time he is being given the latest and most modern weapons by imperialist countries, they talk once again and openly about disintegration of Iran and separation of Kurdish and Arabic-speaking region of this country.

#### Plan for Separation of Baluchestan

Events of recent days, especially the warnings given by the leader of the revolution, show that it is not the criminal regime of Saddam alone which is charged with the implementation of the "Louis Plan."

Imperialism is not only thinking of separating Khuzestan and Kordestan. A complete implementation of the "Louis Plan" also involves separation of Baluchestan.

Plan to separate Baluchestan, as part of "The Louis Plan," which became known following the Ta'if conference, had been meticulously followed in the past few months. The plan, decided upon, at a closed session of the Ta'if conference by reactionary leaders of the region and Kissinger, calls for creating conflict between Shi'ites and Sunnis which could then be used as an excuse for the separation of the Sunni populated Sistan and Baluchestan.

Implementation of this plan began in all the Sunni populated regions in Iran immediately after the Ta'if conference and reached its climax in recent days. Addressing a number of people from Mianeh about the plot, the leader of the revolution warned and said:

"I urge the nation everywhere to remain calm and ignore conspiracies that are being implemented sometimes in the names of Sunnis and Shi'ites. These are being implemented by certain satans who do not even believe in Islam and their only goal is division and dissension."

In his telegram to the leader of the revolution, Ayatollah Montazeri, also, lays the satanic plot bare:

"Mysterious hands are at work to make the problem of the United States and the imposed war by its mercenary, heretic Saddam, a forgotten one and replace it by a Sunni-Shi'ite war. For this reason, they call attention to rumors and calculated lies, spread by a handful of agents, to the effect that the written work, customs and traditions of the Shi'ite religion are to be destroyed, while at the same time rumors are spread throughout the Sunni-populated areas that the government intends to suppress the rights of the Sunni people."

These facts are indications that the "Louis Plan" is being implemented on two parallel lines. The meeting of these two lines at a single point throws light on the fact that international imperialism, led by the United States, is bent on disintegration of Iran.

To confront this conspiracy, the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran must utilize all the means at its disposal to expose it on an international level. Enemy plans against the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially activities in Azarbaijan, Kordestan, Khuzestan, Sistan and Baluchestan should be watched very carefully and with utmost alertness. By remaining alert to plots to disintegrate Iran and by mobilization and solidarity of popular forces, international imperialism, led by the United States, could be defeated once again.

9561

CSO: 4906/255



## PAPER RECALLS RAJA'I, NABAVI'S BLUNDER IN HOSTAGE DEAL

Tehran PEYAM-E JABHEH-YE MELLI in Persian 28 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[text] In the Majles session on Tuesday, 1 Ordibehesht 1360 [21 April 1981], a bill to consider Note Two of the Law Relating to the Settlement of Financial and Legal Disputes of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the U.S. Government was submitted by the government of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. According to the bill, the footnote entitled Note Two is to be added to the Law Relating to the Settlement of Financial and Legal Disputes of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the U.S. Government (approved 23 Dey 1359 [13 January 1981]).

The text of the proposed new note is as follows: "Note Two--Permission to settle the aforementioned disputes in this law also includes all claims of either of the two governments against the subjects of the other government, and the claims of the subjects of either of the two governments against the other government, and every sort of reciprocal claim between subjects of the two governments. In the case that the aforementioned disputes cannot be settled by means of reconciling claims through carrying out negotiations between the two parties, they will be settled by resorting to arbitration satisfactory to the two parties."

The urgency of the bill was such that it was immediately ratified, as the custom of the Islamic Consultative Assembly has become, after one ceremonial speech in favor and one against and a signal from his Honor Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani.

Our aware citizens know that this same Majles ratified the conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages on 11 Aban 1359 [2 November 1980], and that the Majles' legislation stipulated that all the economic and financial decisions and actions against Iran be nullified, and that all affairs be returned to the conditions obtaining before 23 Aban 1358 [14 November 1979], meaning before the hostages were taken. However, because the government of the United States of America did not surrender to the ratified law of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and did not accept Iran's conditions, and because the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran wished to free the hostages after making the agreement with the U.S. Government, it perforce surrendered to the reciprocal suggestions of the Americans. Thus instead of returning to conditions prior to 23 Aban 1358 [14 November 1979] as provided by the bill approved on 23 Day 1359 [13 January 1981] by the Islamic Consultative Assembly (called the Law Relating to the Settlement of Financial and Legal Disputes of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the U.S. Government), it surrendered to the conditions suggested by the U.S. Government concerning referral of financial and legal disputes (meaning

all disputes) to arbitration. The text of the bill ratified by the Majles on that date states: "Article one--The government is given permission, with regard to the contents of the ratified bill of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, to act via arbitration satisfactory to both sides to resolve the financial and legal disputes between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the U.S. Government which do not arise from the Iranian Islamic revolution and the occupation of the U.S. plot center."

In this law, as the name and title of it indicates, permission was only given to take the financial disputes of the two governments to arbitration. However, the government of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i agreed in the agreement with the United States that the claims of subjects of the two governments would be referred to arbitration in addition to the claims of the two governments. This matter was agreed to as follows in Paragraph B. of the mutual undertaking of Iran and the United States of America in the statement of the government of the Republic of Algeria, dated 29 Day 1359 [19 January 1981]: "B--The intention of both sides, in the framework of and following the conditions in the two statements of the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, is that all the claims between either government or subjects of the other government be canceled, and the means of resolving and nullifying all these claims be provided via binding arbitration."

The point is that Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Behzad Nabavi exceeded the bounds of their authority in the signing of the agreement with the U.S. Government, and in reality committed a crime, and were legally prosecuted [sic] by the president. This offense or crime, and the prosecution or indictment has taken on an extraordinary importance because Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Behzad Nabavi not only accepted that differences or claims between Iranian and U.S. citizens or between governments be referred to arbitration, and that whatever the mutually satisfactory arbitrator should decree be accepted, but they also undertook on behalf of the Iranian Government to pay the debts of Iranian citizens to the U.S. to be determined in this way, and also surrendered to a cash deposit of Iranian dollar assets held in U.S. banks as a guarantee of this undertaking.

These actions, regardless of the fact that they contradict all those claims and propaganda concerning the hostage-taking and its effects and results, and regardless of the fact that according to established Iranian law, they were definitely crimes and punishable crimes at that, have had the effect of pouring millions of dollars of the assets and wealth of the deprived, tyrannized, oppressed and colonized nation of Iran, without any reason or cause, into the pockets of U.S. bank-owners and capitalists. The Shah and his agents in person, a number of other affiliated Iranian capitalists, another group of brokers and go-betweens from the court, and those connected with U.S. imperialism and U.S. capitalists borrowed enormous sums from U.S. banks in different forms during the past regime. This money was wasted and disappeared. By any estimate, actions for the recovery of this money must be through normal channels, through referral to Iranian courts or other sources that were anticipated in the contracts for the recovery of these debts. According to Iranian and U.S. law, past contracts and international regulations, no legal ground exists for the repayment of these debts by the Iranian Government. But Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Behzad Nabavi brought these debts back to life by accepting these claims, referring them to arbitration and depositing a cash guarantee. They are paying the debts of the past regime's most famous and most mercenary servants from the nation's pocket. Now that it has become apparent that this action was a crime, and an indictable offense, they have fallen to scheming. By framing Note Two supplemental to the Law Relating to the Settlement of Financial and Legal Disputes of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the U.S. Government, and by extending the former law's compass to the citizens of the two states in addition to the disputes of the two governments, they

wish to fabricate permission for their own criminal offense, and thus escape prosecution and punishment. However, this trick cannot release the criminals from condemnation in front of the law, the nation and history as well. Note Two supplemental to the former law cannot justify committed crimes for the following reasons:

The first reason is that the bill permitting referral of claims of the two governments [to arbitration] was ratified by the Majles on 24 Day 1359 [13 January 1981]. The agreement between Iran and the U.S., upon whose signing those crimes occurred, was concluded and signed on 29 Day 1359 [19 January 1981], and its contents went into effect on that date. Note Two to the law was submitted to the Majles on 1 Ordibehesht 1360 [21 April 1981], meaning 4 months afterwards, and it cannot be interpreted as permission for actions occurring 4 months previously, nor can it nullify the crime or crimes which had taken place.

The second reason is that, neither according to the conditions ratified by the Majles on 11 Aban 1359 [4 November 1980], nor according to the Law resolving the disputes of the two governments dated 24 Day 1359 [13 January 1981], nor even according to Note Two submitted on 1 Ordibehesht 1360 [21 April 1981], did the government have permission to contract debts, nor deposit a financial security for its undertakings. Furthermore, the government was and is not permitted to pay debts of parties other than the government, and the agreement drawn up with the U.S. Government, by any estimate, contains major offenses and crimes covered by the country's punitive regulations.

In principle, after the occurrence of the crime there is no legal or judicial route to prevent prosecution of the accused. If the Islamic Consultative Assembly wants to come to the relief of the criminals and liberate them, and save the partners in the sublime and splendid period of the hostage-taking from degradation, there is no recourse other than immediately getting ratification of an amnesty for the criminals of the agreement made between Iran and the United States during the course of freeing the hostages. Thus Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Behzad Nabavi and their partners will be saved from legal and judicial prosecution.

But even if these gentlemen are able to flee from the midst of judicial and punitive regulations, as they are now striving to do through Majles ratification of an amnesty, how will they be able to present themselves as innocent before the nation and public opinion, or present evidence to their benefit? How did these gentlemen who deemed the hostage-taking and its results to be a revolution greater than the first revolution, and who made propaganda about having brought the world-devouring United States to its knees turn over the hostages and at the same time all the country's wealth, and all this great and historic nation's reputation and prestige?

These gentlemen must declare why they summoned and still summon the people to bring all their shouts down on the United States on the one hand, and on the other poured the enormous wealth of this deprived and oppressed nation into the pockets of the U.S. capitalists and bankowners.

Under these gentlemen's leadership the atmosphere of Iran filled with harsh anti-American slogans and enveloped every area of the country. Yet at the same time under these gentlemen's signature Iranian funds flowed into the accounts of the world devourers accompanied by a mild melody.



In conclusion, can these gentlemen answer this question: If they had freed the hostages without any negotiation or contract or agreement, meaning without any restrictions or conditions, would the condition of the government of the Iranian Islamic Republic have been better from the international standpoint, from the standpoint of international prestige and political situation, and from the financial, economic, legal and administrative standpoints, or is it better today with all those negotiations and signatures to those agreements? You who never answer anything...at least answer this one question!

9597

CSO: 4908/260

## IRAN

### LAW OF RETALIATION CONSIDERED A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

Paris IRAN LIBRE in French 25 May 81 pp 1,2,3

[Text] The promulgation of a new judicial and penal regulation in the Islamic Republic (the draft of the Law of Retaliation) is only one of the aspects, not the least, of what is happening in Iran, whose dreadfulness seems to completely escape Western observers and free world leaders.

The Iranian people themselves, overwhelmed for the moment, not capable of believing the fact of this draft law, cannot admit that so many abominations are committed in the name of faith. So-called Islamic laws, but actually archaic, uncivilized and disgraceful interpretations of Koranic principles, are gradually put in practice by the mullahs, even before being subject to approval by a pretense of a parliamentary vote.

The Law of Reconciliation is in fact so alarming, that a superficial examination cannot allow us to comprehend its frightfulness. However, allow us to give a very brief summary of it.

#### Assault and Battery

Whoever is the victim of a bodily wound is authorized by the Islamic judge to inflict personally or by proxy the same wound on the person who struck him. This vengeance is carried out immediately by right, even if the injury experienced will naturally heal. The instrument used will have to be of the same type, and the vengeance wound will have to have the same dimensions (length, width, and depth) as the injury received. The vengeance instrument must be sharpened, nontoxic and suitable for inflicting the injury vengeance requires.

If a person puts out a diseased eye, he will lose the same eye, even if it is healthy. But if a person, with one of his bodily members amputated, injures the same member of his victim, he obviously is unable to provide exact material reparation for his crime: Consequently he will be required to pay an indemnity.

## **Sex Relations Outside of Marriage**

An unmarried man and woman who have had sex relations will both be put to death. Every sex act performed with parents is punished by putting both partners to death. The sex act performed by a man with a woman, whether she is living or dead (sic) involves stern punishment. Every non-Mohammedan who has performed the sex act with a Mohammedan woman will be put to death. Two unmarried non-Mohammedans will be taken before Islamic judges and punished according to the laws in force. If the judges want to be indulgent, the accused will be referred to their own religious authorities. Every pregnant woman, who has had sex relations with anyone besides her husband, will be put to death after the birth of her child.

The testimony of four men is sufficient as proof of guilt. The testimony of two women is equal to that of one man.

The accused will be put to death by stoning. For this purpose the man will be buried up to the waist and the woman up to the bosom. Both will be dressed in a shroud. The stones used for putting to death must not be either too large--for this would lead to too quick a death--or too small--for they then can no longer be called stones. The Islamic judge will throw the first stone.

## **Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages:**

Consumption of alcoholic beverages is punishable with 80 whiplashes. Any non-Mohammedan who has consumed alcoholic beverages in public will receive the same punishment. The testimony of a single man is enough to prove the misdeed, while a woman's testimony is not valid. The whip punishment is inflicted on the man in a reclining position, wearing shorts; the woman will be punished in a seated position, with her clothing completely bound above.

Consumption of beer (even if it does not cause drunkenness) leads to punishment with the whip. Every person who has been punished this way three times will be put to death on the fourth offense.

## **Homosexuality**

Two men guilty of homosexuality will be put to death. Two men guilty of rubbing their thighs and buttocks against each other will be punished with the whip. Every non-Mohammedan who would rub a Mohammedan in such a way will be put to death. Every man who would embrace another man lustfully will be punished.

Two women guilty of lesbianism will be punished with 100 whiplashes.

The same fate is reserved for every woman guilty of manipulating an artificial sex organ. The fact of being or not being Mohammedan does not change the punishment at all.

And so it goes with the 199 articles of this "law" which was ratified on last 28 February by the council of ministers and submitted for promulgation to the Islamic parliament.

Aside from the humiliation which every Iranian feels on reading this text which came from elsewhere, we consider it our duty to warn the West about the consequences and the profound significance of this law.

Our country had a civil and penal code worthy of this name, adapted to the facts of the modern world and to respect for the individual: a code inspired by the Napoleonic Code, supplemented both by regulations drawn from the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man and by very old Iranian traditions. We had no precedents for the segregation and social or religious injustices which are now practiced today in Iran. But the mullahs have concentrated on eliminating all those who do not follow their principles. How many Bahais have been executed or simply assassinated, how many Armenians have been molested, how many Jews have been imprisoned, how many mere Iranians of all ethnic groups, religions or beliefs have been shamefully persecuted. We have not forgotten the pregnant woman shot last year. And how many other atrocities have been committed?

Therefore we ask the West an important question: where then is the difference between the Iran of the mullahs and the South Africa of apartheid? Why is the Union of South Africa an outcast and the Islamic Republic admitted among the civilized nations? Why is an international boycott implemented against South Africa and Khomeini's Iran enjoys profitable industrial and financial contracts?

When the new president of the French Republic forbids any relationship of whatever nature between the Union of South Africa and France, why does he not proclaim the same policy vis-a-vis Khomeini's Iran? Obscurantism and oppression are worse in Teheran than in Pretoria. The democratic world must behave the same toward reactionary and despotic regimes and the same measures must affect all of them.

The Islamic Republic is a disgrace for all of humanity. All supporters of human rights must demand it being put outside of international law.

We are waiting for President Mitterrand to take a position.

CIA SAID TO UNDERMINE POPULAR MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

Baghdad AL-'IRAQ in Arabic 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Article: "American Central Intelligence Agency Embarks on a Secret War Against Latin America"]

[Text] The American Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] has intensified its secret war against Latin America. Not a day passes without its agents committing a new crime against the peoples of that continent. Moreover, the agency has intensified its activities precisely where nationalists have undertaken the decisive struggle against the hegemony of imperialism and persecution that are practiced by the CIA's local agents. It is possible to see the bloody figures of the CIA in many countries, from the southern tip of the continent to the Caribbean.

Indeed, the American CIA is not an independent organization, planting evil wherever it chooses, but, according to its director, Turner, it functions as an instrument of American foreign policy. Its large secret operations are approved by a special coordinating committee in Washington. This committee includes the presidential adviser for national security affairs, the American secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the director of CIA, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The CIA operates in Latin America with the solid support of the Pentagon and other American agencies.

Furthermore, the training of the police and military cadres that are necessary to operate the local enforcement agencies, with the pretext of protecting national security against acts of sabotage, constitutes a very important part of the CIA's activities. Between 1950 and 1975, 71,651 military men from Latin American countries were trained in U.S. military training centers. In these centers, men like Pinochet practiced terrorist tactics in support of American imperial interests.

In Chile, for example, the CIA had been planting the seeds of the present fascist regime since the time of the government of popular unity. In this regard, the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE said that the CIA was supervising preparations for overthrowing the government. In fact, one of the Senate reports indicated that from 1970 to 1973, the CIA's local branches received all pertinent information concerning a possible coup d'etat. Among this information were lists



of persons who were supposed to be arrested as well as civil organizations and personalities lacking protection. Add to this lists of main government organizations that had to be taken over. Likewise, the emergency plans that the government might execute if a military coup d'etat did take place. Then, if we consider the close ties that developed between the CIA and the Chilean military and the actual use of such information during the government overthrow, the foolishness of the CIA's denial that it made such information available to its friends becomes obvious. At any rate, reliable sources in Washington never accepted the CIA refutation seriously.

Indeed, the CIA had helped the Chilean bunch to create an apparatus of military torture, encompassing the local CIA (Dina) [Departamento de Inteligencia Nacional], which is now called the Center for National Information. Here we should remember that, according to unconfirmed information, 30,000 persons were killed and 100,000 arrested.

The system of torture was established in Uruguay at almost the same time as the Pinochet junta grabbed power in Chile.

The senator, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the Blanco Party [Nat. Party], said in a speech delivered to the American Congress in 1976 that the apparatus of suppression in Uruguay was organized by generous material and technical assistance from America. This apparatus for some time trained its men in different regions of our country, he said, especially in the Panama Canal Zone.

The CIA undertook the task of unifying and modernizing torture in Latin America. Moreover, it sends its experts to various countries for the purpose of sharing its experience with those engaged in torture, including the use of electrical devices and other tools of torture made in the United States. A CIA officer would not be above torturing political prisoners. In June 1978, for example, a book by (Langhnt?) entitled "Hidden Terror" was published in New York. In this book, the author talks about Dan Mitrione, one of those officers who went to Montevideo and found local policemen using primitive tools of torture. So he made every effort to deliver through Uruguayan diplomatic channels the most modern torture equipment.

The American CIA does not stop at planning coups d'etat and using mercenaries and political assassinations. Today the Caribbean and Central America are considered staging areas for numerous CIA operations.

The Socialist Republic of Cuba is still the target of destructive acts practiced by the CIA which persists in conducting an extensive campaign of lies through the mass media aimed at discrediting its social system and distorting the credibility of the goals to which Havana aspires. There are also armed attacks on these countries. Among the traditional operations resorted to by the CIA, it is possible to cite the attempt to overthrow two regimes not subservient to the United States, namely Jamaica and Grenada; the organizing of interference by mercenaries in Suriname; plotting against Panama's government and destructive acts against the Sandanista leadership in Nicaragua.

It is especially worth mentioning the acts of the CIA in a hot spot in Latin America, namely El Salvador, where it concentrated its immense powers. A short time ago, Robert White, who is considered an expert in fighting the partisans and suppressing popular uprisings, became the United States ambassador in El Salvador. His brilliance in this field began to shine when he was a consultant to the dictator Stroessner in Paraguay. Regularly assisting him now are officers of the Salvadoran Army. These officers have close ties with the American CIA; they include Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia and others. They put the process of eliminating nationalists in the country on a "scientific" basis. The foundation of this miserable system had been laid previously.

The magazine PANORAMA, INTERNACIONAL which is published in El Salvador, reported that the local terrorist organization had been founded with the help of the CIA and the Pentagon in 1967. Its secret and semisecret gangs have launched a continuous assassination campaign, one which has recently become intensified.

The magazine says that the aim in establishing this organization was to provide a base for the political system in El Salvador. In other words, a base on which fascism could be established in the country. In late May of this year, the efforts of the American Embassy resulted in the alliance of various unofficial gangs active in El Salvador and the formation of the secret army (SAA), which opposes national forces, and which was joined by "The White Hand," "The Central America Front," "The Secret Death," "The Caribbean Group" and other organizations. In their opinion, the strugglers against the antipeople system are mercenaries supported by criminals. Thus, they deserve to be annihilated.

It is widely known that the reorganization of the gangs under the banner of (SAA) was accomplished by the minister of defense, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, who leads them himself. He is also in control of the official leadership of the apparatus of torture, which in turn is headed by the National Security Agency and the central intelligence organization. All of these operations are under the umbrella of the unofficial gangs in other republics of the continent such as Guatemala, Haiti and countries in the cone of South America.

Recently, the CIA has shown increasing interest in Latin American countries rich in oil and other precious raw materials, which the industrial and military complex in the United States lacks. Thus, activities continue accordingly within the secret operational framework known as "The Scope of Exploration for the Years 1976-1981."

Now, let us give some examples of such activities in Mexico. In March 1978, Alberto Cirano, a senator in the National Congress, made it clear that the CIA had increased its activities in the southeastern part of the country, where the richest oilfields are located. According to available information, the CIA had established a number of secret camps in which to train mercenaries in the states of Chiapas, Campeche, Oaxaca and Merida.

Cirano said that the military barracks, which are financed by the American spy agency, function under the cover of training centers and await the signal from the agency to stir up anarchy. This senator is convinced that training of terrorists and saboteurs takes place there.

Moreover, during the summer of 1979, a malfunction accident occurred at the off-shore oil rig "Lakestock-1" in the Campeche Gulf in Mexico which resulted in the pollution of Texas shores by oil. The United States, taking that incident as an excuse, demanded compensation from Mexico for the damage caused by the oil spill. On the other hand, the Mexican Government described this American step as an attempt to apply pressure on it in the context of energy resources; for this reason, the Mexican media did not exclude the possibility that the incident occurred as a result of a smuggling operation undertaken by CIA agents. From this incident, it is possible to conclude that the American CIA is not just a spy agency but is also a secret war agency in which a large number of mercenary and Pentagon forces participate. This war is not limited solely to the western half of the continent, but is used to launch attacks against many peoples and countries, under a variety of pretexts.

9528

CSO: 4802/469



BAGHDAD CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN GULF, RDP FORCE

IN281115 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] At first glance, it seems that the Reagan administration has fulfilled its promises to the voters to revitalize U.S. stands and policies toward many international issues.

The general tendency, however, has been to complement the efforts and practices of Carter in this region, especially concerning the strengthening of the U.S. navy, continuing to search for aggressive bases and so-called military facilities and pressuring major allies to make some joint formulations and give them prominence under the cover of protecting security and stability in the Gulf and guaranteeing oil supplies.

As with the Carter administration, the Reagan administration inherited the feelings of antagonism and hatred of the people of the Arab Gulf, not to mention official demands on the necessity of staying away from the region based on the fact that there is a converse relationship between security and peace on the one hand, and the nature and size of foreign interventions on the other. [as heard]

The United States and its major allies nevertheless insist on ignoring the facts of history, contemporary life and the will of the Arab Gulf countries and the majority of their governments to the extent of escalating talk of the rapid deployment forces, their entrance into the phase of advanced formation and ensuring their permanent bases on the borders of the Arab homeland and within axes more accessible to the Gulf.

Threats reappear and are made by several U.S. officials, including Alexander Haig, Casper Weinberger and senior generals. One of them a few days ago affirmed that the United States might be forced to intervene in the Arab Gulf region if this region undergoes disturbances which cut oil supplies to the United States.

Choosing this present phase for escalating the campaign against the Arab nation requires deep thought to arrive at correct conclusions, which ought to constitute an introduction to serious stands in the face of U.S. insistence to make light of the will of the Arab people and openly violate its right to sovereignty over its land and the necessity of channeling these stands in the interest of its national causes, in accordance with its free independent will, with which no one is entitled to tamper or practice aggressive intervention to diminish.

END: 48027731

'INA' REPORTS ON IRAQI MINISTER'S SPEECH IN TUNIS

JN230847 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Tunis--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that Iraq, as always, supports and contributes everything it can to all measures that might lead to the liberation of Palestine, even if they are long-term ones.

In a speech at the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting which began in Tunis last night, he said that Iraq adopts this pan-Arab stand proceeding from its principles and in application of its Arab policy, which is based on defending Arab rights and security, irrespective of where the aggression comes from and where it takes place in the Arab homeland.

The foreign minister called on all the Arab countries to devote the current foreign ministers meeting to drawing up sound bases for Arab solidarity in a sincere manner so as to protect Arab land and prevent aggression against it, irrespective of where the aggression comes from, so as to put our nation on the right course. He added that the protection of the Palestinian people from the continuous Zionist aggression which aims at annihilating them and the prevention of the enemy from crushing and liquidating the Palestinian resistance should be the primary objective of the Arab foreign ministers meeting.

The foreign minister asserted that the Palestinian people and resistance, particularly in southern Lebanon, are the main target of the Zionist aggression. The enemy should be prevented from implementing these designs.

Concluding his speech, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reiterated Iraq's readiness to contribute as much as it can to measures that might lead to the liberation of Palestine, even if they are long-term ones.

CSO: -802/731

## OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR OPEC MEETING, COMMENTS

JN241054 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 May (INA)--Iraq's minister of oil, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim Sunday left Baghdad for Geneva to attend the first regular ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for the year 1981 starting tomorrow.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that his delegation will exert efforts to reunify oil pricing structure to safeguard the interests of the developing oil exporting countries, ensure a steady income and compensate them for the losses resulted from the continuous deterioration of the U.S. dollar rate of exchange and the imported inflation so that oil prices reach a level reflecting its real value.

He pointed out that Iraq will call for working out a practical and serious plan to organize OPEC production in such a way that it creates a steady balance between offer and real demand to get rid of the glut in the markets and inactivate the industrialised countries' strategic oil storage.

The Iraqi minister accused international oil cartels of planning and implementing the storage strategy in coordination with imperialist and Zionism to weaken the Arab nation's will in rejecting the U.S. conspiracy of controlling over the wealth of oil producing countries and to bring harm to the efforts made by other developing countries in the process of working out a new international economic order.

Iraq, being a founding member of OPEC feels the great responsibility towards achieving stability in oil markets and control over the level of prices for the sake of unification OPEC ranks and ensure its future as a vanguard organization of the Third World peoples who decided to have its full control over its wealth, the minister said.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim referred to the delicate circumstances of the current world oil markets represented in low prices of some OPEC countries and the oil glut and said things were as due to the absence of a unified pricing structure and a collective programme that enables OPEC confronting the capitalists industrialised countries' schemes in keeping huge quantities of storaged oil.

He added, in this way these countries were able to destabilize the balance of offer and demand enabling the monopolistic companies and mediators to blackmail both the buyer and the seller.

CSO: 4820/362

IRAQ

IBRAHIM, HAMMADI CONGRATULATE FRENCH COUNTERPARTS

JN251804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Paris, 25 May (INA)--'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has extended his congratulations to French Premier Pierre Mauroy on being appointed to his post.

This came in a cable which Ibrahim sent to Mr Mauroy in which he said: It pleases me to congratulate you on your assumption of the post of premier. I would like to express our interest and desire to continue to strengthen the ties of cooperation with France. The existing developed ties between our two countries are, undoubtedly, the fruit of the joint efforts exerted by both sides for the sake of the legitimate and basic interests of the Iraqi and French people.

We hope that our two countries will take more joint steps in deepening the spirit of understanding and cooperation between the Arab and French nations for the sake of serving our common interests and strengthening the principles of freedom, independence and equal cooperation among nations. I wish you every success in your mission.

Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi sent a similar congratulatory cable to Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson on his appointment in the new French government.

Dr Hammadi said: It pleases me to send you this cable to congratulate you on being appointed to the post of foreign minister in the new French government. I would like to express our interest and desire to continue to develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and France.

The existing good relations between our two countries have been established and developed on the bases of independence, equality and mutual respect and for the sake of our mutual benefit. I hope that our two countries will continue their joint efforts to widen the scope of understanding and cooperation between the Arab and French nations for the sake of their common interests. I wish you success in your mission.

CSO: 4802/731

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROTOCOL--Iraq and Bulgaria signed today a protocol on cooperation in the fields of communications, land, river and railway transport, civil aviation, agriculture, roads and bridges. It was signed for Iraq by 'Abd as-Sattar Farman, Transport and Communications Ministry under secretary and head of the Iraqi side to the transport committee stemming from the two countries' technical cooperation committee, and for Bulgaria by Stamen Stamenov, deputy minister of transportation and head of the Bulgarian side to the committee. The protocol provides for exchanging experts and training Iraqi technical cadres in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian side's participation in the implementation of a number of development projects in Iraq. [Text] [JN202129 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 81]

IRAQI, NICARAGUAN AGREEMENT--The General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions and the Central Council of the Sandinist trade unions in Nicaragua have signed an agreement for joint cooperation for this year and the next. The two sides agreed to coordinate their action and to program their activities within the World Federation of Trade Unions. They also agreed to organize their activities to conform with their joint cooperation and stands on the various issues. [Excerpts] [JN212003 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 May 81]

PRO-IRAQ ELEMENTS ASSASSINATED--Beirut, 25 May (INA)--Elements of the Shu'ubist Amal Organization assassinated here today Ghassan Fiddah, official in charge of the students struggle organization in the southern suburbs, and Muhammad Jidari, an Arab Liberation Front fighter. Palestinian sources said that elements of the Shu'ubist Amal Organization this morning carried out the assassination in Burj al-Barajinah area in the southern suburb of Beirut. [Excerpt] [JN251900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 25 May 81]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Baghdad, 26 May (INA)--Iraq and Uganda signed an agreement here today to develop economic cooperation in the interest of the peoples in the two countries. Planning Minister Dr Taha al-'Abdallah signed the agreement for Iraq while Ugandan Planning and Economic Development Minister Sam Ndaka signed it for Uganda. The agreement comes in the wake of a short visit made to Iraq last week by Paulo Muvanga, Ugandan vice president and defense minister. [Text] [JN261004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 26 May 81]

CSO: 4802/731

DECREE ISSUED FOR APPOINTMENT OF NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

LD111206 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] The following decree has been issued:

After taking cognizance of Article 56 of the constitution and the cabinet formation decree of 16 February 1978, and of the resignation submitted on 7 January 1981 by Muhammad Yusif al-'Adasani, minister of public works, and upon the recommendation of the prime minister, we decree the following:

Article 1: The resignation of Public Works Minister Muhammad Yusif al-'Adasani is hereby accepted.

Article 2: This decree shall come into force as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah;

And the prime minister, Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

Done at as-Sif Palace on 11 January 1981.

The following decree for the appointment of a public works minister has been issued:

After taking cognizance of Article 56 of the constitution and of the cabinet formation decree of 16 February 1978, and upon the recommendation of the prime minister, we decree the following:

Article 1: Sulayman Hamud az-Zayid, minister of communications, shall be appointed minister of public works in addition to his existing portfolio.

Article 2: This decree shall come into force as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah;

And the prime minister, Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

CSO: 4802/731



KUWAIT

BRIEFS

COOPERATION COUNCIL. ROLE--Abu Dhabi, 25 May (KUNA)--The amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad affirmed Monday that the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council was a turning point in the history of the Gulf region. In a statement upon his arrival here to attend the summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council, he said the council is not a bloc or an alliance against any party. The amir added that the council was set up with the aim of forming a practical and overall system for coordinating and developing cooperation among the Gulf states which are linked together by special ties stemming from their Islamic beliefs. The similarities of their [word indistinct] and traditions in addition to social, political and population bonds, and in order to reach the best formula that will serve the interests of the Gulf and Arab states. As for the Gulf security, the amir expressed his belief that the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council would enable the political and economic powers of the council members to be unified for ensuring stability in the Gulf region and to keep it away from foreign intervention. These joint powers, the amir said, would be in the service of our national causes. He added that the security of the Gulf is the sole responsibility of its people and that our objective is to keep the Gulf away from foreign struggles and interventions. [Text] [LD251438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1204 GMT 25 May 81]

CSO: 4R20/362

## MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER REPORTS NO DECISION BY OAU ON SAHARA

LD312128 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 81

[Statement by Prime Minister Maati Bouabid at Rabat airport on return from OAU committee meeting in Freetown on 31 May--recorded]

[Text] We have returned from Freetown where the meeting of the OAU wisemen's committee took place. I headed a delegation comprising a number of ministers and senior officials. Representatives of organizations of the inhabitants of the Saharan provinces were also present. The aim of the meeting, convened by the president of Sierra Leone, was for the members of the wisemen committee to study some of the aspects of the conflict that exists in northwest Africa. It was an opportunity for us to state once more our firm stand on this conflict which is being imposed on us. We recalled the fact that Morocco has regained its usurped territory, and that the Sahara is an inseparable part of Morocco, also that the inhabitants of the Moroccan Sahara have determined their own fate and have more than once expressed their Moroccanism, and in particular recently during the elections which ended 21 [word indistinct] 1981. Last, we reaffirmed that the existing conflict is a conflict between Morocco and Algeria.

What were the results of this meeting? (Our opponents hoped that) the wisemen committee and the members of the committee would discuss the request of accepting the membership of the so-called Saharan republic in the OAU; they also hoped that the wisemen would adopt a recommendation to the OAU summit to accept the so-called Saharan republic. But none of this took place. The wisemen did not discuss this request; consequently they made no recommendation in this regard to the summit conference. All that happened was, as the OAU secretary general stated to me this morning, that minutes of the 30 May Freetown meeting will be prepared, and a copy will be sent to the heads of states taking part in the coming Nairobi summit.

CSO: 4802/730

ACTIVITIES OF GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL DISCUSSED

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21-27 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by AL-MAJALLAH's correspondent in Muscat: "Will a 100,000 Man Gulf Army Be Created?"]

[Text] Only 2 months had gone by since the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) when the actions of this Council began to take on a degree of importance which caused it to eclipse Gulf activities which took place before the GCC was established. The GCC's conference of foreign ministers, which was held in Muscat on 9-10 March 1981, eclipsed in importance the 6th conference of the ministers of information from the Gulf countries which included Iraq and which was held at the same time. Even some of the Arab and foreign newspapers and wire services got mixed up and described the conference of the ministers of information as being that of the ministers of information of the six countries in the GCC. The conference of the ministers of information studied and established information and media projects of considerable scope and importance, whereas the conference of the foreign ministers of the GCC countries was merely a preliminary conference held to complete the setting up of the bylaws of the various bodies in the GCC--which includes Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the UAE.

The GCC foreign ministers' conference consisted of only two meetings because an expanded body of experts and legal advisers from the six member countries of the GCC had already held lengthy plans for four organizational constitutions. These were the constitution for the GCC itself, the constitution for the Supreme Council which includes the kings and princes of the six member countries, the constitution for the Council of Ministers which includes the foreign ministers of the member states of the GCC, and the constitution for the Secretariat-General whose headquarters will be in Riyadh.

We are not dealing here with just ordinary meetings of foreign ministers from the Gulf countries. The aim of this conference was the establishment of a new international bloc. It is true that [The existence of] this bloc does not conflict with the League of Arab Nations, for example. But it will nevertheless be of utmost importance and will be in conformity with the size and scope of the Gulf area when dealing with matters such as the world economy and international security. This bloc will be especially important because it is the only Arab bloc which is homogeneous in everything, that is, in terms of geography, history, customs, political regimes, and in other ways. The countries in this bloc also resemble each other in their weaknesses and in their points of strength.

Since the GCC was established during the early part of last month, it has become clear that the authorities in the GCC's six countries through the establishment of the GCC wish only to guard the interests of the Gulf region, to protect the security of the peoples of the Gulf, and to maintain stability in the nations of the Gulf area--with no accompanying noisy media campaign. Of course, things will not be this way as long as the region right now, more than at any time in the past, is the object of international concern politically, economically, and in matters of military security. Although the nations of the GCC have not published the details about many of the branch organizations which might be established by the GCC, it is sufficient to keep in mind the large scope of investment of an international investment organization which might be set up by the GCC or the military capabilities that will be available if both the capital and human resources of the Gulf countries are combined. Western diplomatic circles have begun to talk about a Gulf army which will be established during the next 5 years and which will have a nucleus of 100,000 soldiers. They feel that this is possible because the Gulf countries, although they consider that their oil is a vital ingredient in the world economy, nevertheless feel that their territory and their borders are a matter of national sovereignty.

Leaders in the Gulf countries are showing annoyance concerning the concept of "Gulf security" which has come to be so prevalent in the Gulf area and which has cast the Gulf countries in the role of being the "rich child" whom the larger countries are wondering how to protect from the "wolves."

The meetings of the foreign ministers of the countries of the GCC are short, and their reports are brief and concise. It appears that they are insistent that the GCC and its bodies deal with matters in a practical fashion and dispense with all the outward show and social occasions characteristic of such conferences. Thus they decide on matters which experts have previously studied and they add their new ideas concerning these matters. The constitutional experts then once again make an exhaustive study of these matters, and then the foreign ministers decided on them a second time. This will be the procedure until the meeting of the Supreme Council which, as was decided here in Muscat, will be held for the first time in Abu Dhabi next 26 May [1981]. The chairmanship of the Council will rotate, with each country having the chairmanship for 1 year, and the order of rotation of chairmanship will be according to the alphabetical order of the names of the countries in the GCC. Thus Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, President of the UAE, will be the first chairman of this Council. (The Supreme Council will meet twice a year, and the Council of Ministers will meet four times a year.) Each session of the Supreme Council will be preceded by a meeting of the Gulf foreign ministers, and for this reason the foreign ministers decided to have their next meeting in Abu Dhabi next 24 May [1981].

One of the first positive results of the establishment of the GCC is a change in attitude on the part of the Sultanate of Oman. Oman was always hesitant to enter into any Gulf activities because it wanted to avoid having its policy involved with the policies of Gulf countries which have different types of regimes and which do not like Muscat's policy. But now, maybe for the first time, Oman appears to be plunging into Gulf activities within the framework of the GCC. Or Oman is involved in Gulf activities which derive their importance and justify their existence on the basis of the [existence of a united bloc of] Gulf countries which are members of the GCC. An example of this is the conference of ministers of information of the Gulf countries. This conference organization includes Iraq, and since its establishment in 1976 Muscat has not been very enthusiastic about participating in many of its main

activities. However, since the establishment of the GCC, Oman has been eagerly participating in the activities of this conference organization of information ministers. This was clearly shown during the latest conference of information ministers in Muscat, where the Omani minister of information, Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sawwas, called for the establishment of a new type Gulf informational media which would be "primarily political informational media."

The foreign ministers of the six member countries of the GCC, at their meeting in Muscat, ratified the GCC constitution. This constitution consists of 22 basic articles which deal with the objectives of the GCC, the framework of cooperation between all of the bodies of the GCC, the basic areas of competence of each of these bodies, how often the meetings of the GCC will be held, and it was established that matters shall be decided upon by a unanimous vote. The foreign ministers' conference of the GCC also ratified the constitution of the Supreme Council and the constitution of the Council of Ministers. It was decided not to make any decisions concerning the constitution of the Secretariat-General until the secretary-general has been appointed. Kuwait nominated Mr 'Abdullah Bisharah, its ambassador to the UN, for this post. AL-MAJALLAH mentioned this in its last issue. The decisions by the ministers concerning these topics are considered to be the first step, and they will be ratified by the Supreme Council which will hold its meeting in Abu Dhabi.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, made a comment concerning the establishment of the Secretariat-General of the GCC. He said that the establishment of this Secretariat-General will not be a source of conflict with the Secretariat-General of the League of Arab Nations.

#468

REF: 4802/699



KUWAITI PAPER ON ISSUES DISCUSSED AT GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

LD291323 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 27 May 81 p 11

[Report by Najib 'Abd al-Hadi: "Oman Insists Security Must Take First Place"]

[Text] Abu Dhabi--Despite the frequent official denials that Oman submitted a paper on security to the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Arab Gulf States Cooperation Council, it was confirmed in the speech of Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman, at the closing meeting of the Abu Dhabi Summit that the sultanate attaches great importance to the question of security in the area and considers it one of the solid and firm basis on which the cooperation council must be established.

This needed no clarification, since a paragraph in sultan of Oman's speech underlined this demand, which seems to enjoy the support of Saudi Arabia. The sultan said the following, verbatim: "We have taken the first step on the road, and we have before us more steps and great efforts to translate the documents into practical facts. We emphasize the need to devote the greater part of our interests and efforts to protecting our area and its stability if we wish to ensure cooperation between our states in a suitable atmosphere."

The sultan of Oman's words reflect the importance he attaches to security. He places Gulf security at the top of his priorities, whereas other council members see the priorities differently from the sultan of Oman.

It was evident from the first day of the foreign ministers' meeting that the ministers were facing a knotty issue, which is Oman's stand on the need to give security matters preference and priority, since there were absolutely no differences over other issues and questions.

There is no doubt, as Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal told the Gulf state leaders at the final session, that the establishment of the council is the most important element because it gave cooperation--the much talked-about subject in past years--an official form which facilitates executive steps in the near future.

Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays az-Zawawi said that a conference of this weight and stature should not fail to discuss political and security matters in our area. He said: We have discussed everything of interest to the area; we have discussed its affairs, problems, hopes and aspirations of the



cooperation council, which will serve the peoples and states of the area and will prevent it from becoming involved in international conflict.

In a statement to AL-WATAN Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad al-Mubarak said: The time has come to establish a realistic policy in the Gulf area and to shun impractical promises. He added: This meeting was the constituent meeting for the cooperation council. It was not required to solve all the problems of the Gulf in one meeting. Let us give it a chance to achieve its objectives and purposes.

The sultanate of Oman, which was the focal point of discussion at the foreign ministers' meeting and the heads of state meeting, does not oppose or disagree with anybody; it merely raised political and security issues, submitted a working paper, and asked the Gulf leaders to study it and to decide on it at the next meeting.

CSO: 4802/731

GULF UNIVERSITY STRATEGY PLANS REVIEWED

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 30 Apr 81 p 17

[Article by Turki al-'Ayyar, AL-RIYAD's correspondent in Baghdad: "The Conference of the Gulf Ministers of Education Establishes a Strategy Plan for [Creating] a Gulf University"]

[Text] Acting on behalf of Saddam Husayn, the president of the Republic of Iraq, Mr Taha Yas Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, began the work of the 6th general conference of Gulf ministers of education the day before yesterday in Hotel al-Mansur in Baghdad. The conference will continue for 3 days.

In the opening session, Mr Taha Yas Ramadan, acting on behalf of President Saddam Husayn, gave a speech. In it he conveyed the president's greetings to the conference and his best wishes for its success.

He said: "The fact that the conference is being held in Baghdad is of exceptional importance at this critical stage of the history of our Arab nation because our region is being confronted with cultural challenges which have the objective of determining our territorial integrity, our sovereignty, the strength of our intellect, the authenticity of our heritage, and our heritage's great capacities and potential which are amply characterized by human generosity."

He added: "This causes us to be confronted with exceptional tasks which require serious, purposeful joint action designed to increase the capabilities and potential of the Arabs of the Gulf area who aspire to a new and radiant future. Such action will also involve the mobilization of all latent and available potential which can bring out the strength of character of the Arabs as well as their ability to engage in development and construction and to make their contribution toward dealing with these challenges."

Mr Ramadan went on to say: "Educational work cannot be of a practical nature unless there is interaction with the experience and ideas of the world, with the knowledge and technology which human minds have to offer, and with the civilizations of the world."

He also referred to the achievements of the revolution and the revolution's interest in the field of education. He made reference to the importance of having coordination of education between the Arab countries of the Gulf, on the one hand, and between all Arab countries, on the other hand--the idea being that the efforts made by all Arabs represent the foundation of Joint Arab action. He added that history will record in golden letters which Arabs supported and stood by Iraq.

#### Speech by Dr al-Ghunaym

Then Dr Ya'qub al-Ghunaym, the minister of education in Kuwait, in his capacity as chairman of the 5th conference, gave the conference's keynote speech. In the speech he said: "The cause of education is the basic cause which all of you have vowed to serve. It is also the basic foundation for educating the type of people whom we aspire to have--people who have a strong love for their country, who have high morals and ethics, and who are ambitious in their work. They should also be masters in modern methods of science and means of technology."

Then Dr al-Ghunaym gave an account of what has been achieved by joint action during the last few years, and said that these achievements are considerable when compared with the period of time involved.

He attributed this to the efforts of those Arabs from the Gulf region who are sincere. Then he touched upon the subject of the plan to create an Arab Gulf university, saying: "New steps have been taken toward the building of this lofty intellectual edifice since the holding of the 5th conference of ministers of education in Kuwait last year."

The Tripartite Committee of ministers which was formed to deal with the project for creating the university held four meetings. During these meetings, the committee proceeded to deal with the tasks which had been entrusted to it by the 5th general ministers' conference. A person was appointed director of the project concerning the creation of the university, and an advisory committee was formed to deal with the project for creating a medical school. Also, the committee ratified plans and the budget for the university for the years 1402-03 A.H. which will be submitted to the 6th conference.

He also made reference to joint action, saying: "We still have quite a bit of work to do, and we must combine our joint efforts in order to achieve this work. We must firmly establish an educational system in the Gulf area, we must diversify this system, and we must increase the effectiveness of our educational systems, adapt them to the demands of the region's development, and create more links and more balance between our various types of education. We must also prepare plans and programs which aim at eliminating illiteracy, expand our teachers' training, and continually develop our study curricula so that they correspond to the needs of modern society."

#### Speech by Bahrain's Minister of Education

Then His Excellency Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khalifah, the minister of education in Bahrain and chairman of the Tripartite Committee dealing with the creation of the Arab Gulf university, took the floor. He talked about what has been achieved by efforts to implement the project to create the Arab Gulf university, and he talked about the meetings of the committee and about which of the plans to implement the project have already been carried out. Then he talked about the university's strategy plan, its budget for the years 1402-03 A.H., and about the amounts of money that will be needed this year in addition to the cost of the project.

#### Speech of Iraq's Minister of Education

His Excellency Prof 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Majid Salman, the Iraqi minister of education and chairman of the 6th general conference, then gave a speech. He gave this speech acting on behalf of the deputy minister of education, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Khidri, who is also the chairman of the Executive Council of the Bureau of Education of the Gulf Countries. In his speech he said that this conference is a link in the chain of meetings which takes place between the ministries of the Gulf countries. He added: "The basic tasks of the Executive Council are to follow up on the work done by the Gulf Bureau and to insure the implementation of the decisions of the conference which are taken in each session for the purpose of raising the educational level of the Gulf's educational institutions."

Another person who spoke at the opening session was Prof Muhammad Rashid, director-general of the Bureau of Education of the Gulf Countries. In his speech he talked about both the achievements and aspirations of this bureau.

The work of the conference continued yesterday morning (Wednesday). The minutes were read of the closed session which was held under the chairmanship of the Iraqi minister of education and which was attended by the director, deputy director, and members of the Gulf Bureau as well as by the rector of the Arab Gulf university and the members of the Arab Council of Education. In this session they discussed the report by the chairman of the Tripartite Ministerial Committee dealing with the Arab Gulf university, the university's strategy plan, the university's budget plan for the [fiscal] year 1402-03 A.H., and the sums of money needed for the current year.

#### Decisions Made by the Session

Some decisions were made by this session. Gratitude was expressed to the chairman and members of the Tripartite Committee for the great efforts which they had expended in connection with this project. Also, the task of implementation and chairmanship of the body were entrusted to 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khalifah, the Bahraini minister of education. Muhammad Rashid was appointed deputy chairman. The university budget plan for 1402-03 A.H., as well as the sums of money needed for the year 1400 A.H. [sic?], were approved. These come to a total of 300 million Saudi riyals for the year 1401-02 A.H., and 21 million for the year 1401 A.H. The total cost of the project was authorized. But it is subject to increases and cuts. The participating countries will undertake to pay their shares in accordance with their capabilities of doing so. The strategy plan for the Arab Gulf university was approved, but the remarks and suggestions made by Qatar about the Arab Gulf university project which concerned themselves with the standpoint of engineering were referred to the university's Engineering Commission so that it could review these remarks and suggestions and act upon them when appropriate.

The secret session also dealt with a memorandum concerning grant and scholarship exchanges involving students from the Gulf member states in the Gulf Bureau of Education, and also dealt with promoting the work of writing and translating university books submitted by the director-general of the Gulf Bureau.

Concerning this subject, it was decided at this session that each country would allot a certain number of scholarships and openings for students from the other countries to study in its universities. Each university is supposed to notify the bureau 4 months before the beginning of the year, and the bureau will notify the countries participating in this plan and each country will state how many students it has participating in the plan. During the session it was also decided to make admission requirements easier for students from the other member countries in the bureau, it was decided to maintain a high academic level in the university, and it was decided that students with scholarships should be treated like university students in terms of stipends and other financial allowances.

Mr Ya'qub al-Ghunaym, the Kuwaiti minister of education, gave a special statement to AL-RİYAD, saying: "The conference was held in a spirit of friendship and cooperation. The participants were conscious of the great task which has been put on the shoulders of the Arab Gulf peoples, and they were conscious of the fact that the Gulf countries have the potential to raise their current levels of education and give the required type of education to their future generations. This would then constitute a great service to the peoples of the Gulf."

This morning (Thursday) the work of the conference will conclude with the ratification and publication of its recommendations.

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CSO: 4802/699

BRIEFS

SAUDI MONARCH'S MESSAGE TO AMIR--Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Bahrain at 1200 today on a 3-day visit to attend the ceremony marking the expansion of the Bahrain Aluminum Company, ALBA, complex and the 10th anniversary of the company. He was received at the airport by Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, development and industry minister; Dr 'Abd al-Latif Kanu, Housing Ministry under secretary; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qadi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain; Dr Tawfiq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyid, chairman of the board of directors of the Gulf Petrochemical Company; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dughayshar, the adviser at the Saudi Embassy; and many others. The Saudi minister told Gulf News Agency on arrival that he is happy to visit Bahrain and that he carries a written message from King Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Amir Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman al Khalifah dealing with the close brotherly ties between the two fraternal countries. [Excerpt] [CF241327 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 May 81]

OFFICIALS ON IRAQI-IRANIAN DISPUTE--Baghdad, 3 Jun (GNA)--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated his country's welcome of Iraq's acceptance and desire to solve its dispute with Iran through peaceful means and its support for the continuation of the Islamic Conference Organization's efforts to this effect as expressed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. In a statement carried by QNA today, the Saudi foreign minister added: Iraq's acceptance is an incentive for achieving a similar stand from Iran so that the good offices committee's mission, which has made considerable progress so far, may succeed. The Saudi minister also affirmed that the heads of the Islamic delegations participating in the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference currently convening in Baghdad welcome and support the Gulf Cooperation Council. In a similar statement carried by QNA today, Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, said that his country welcomes the efforts of the Islamic Mediation Committee to solve the Iran-Iraq dispute. He expressed hope that these efforts would find response from Iran just as they have met with response from Iraq. [Text] [JN031546 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1432 GMT 3 Jun 81]

CNO: 2802731



## AMIR HAILS ESTABLISHMENT OF GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL

IN27143R Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1240 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Doha, 27 May (GNA)--The amir of Qatar, his highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani has declared that the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council has fulfilled a great wish for the Gulf and Arab peoples.

Addressing the weekly meeting of the Qatari cabinet today, his highness said that the establishment of the council had stemmed from two facts: First, the area's security and prosperity can only be achieved through well-coordinated joint efforts; and second, the exertion of efforts is an inevitable necessity dictated by the common interests and historic bonds uniting the countries of the area.

His highness the amir expressed his confidence that the cooperation council will contribute toward deepening the ties of fraternity and solidarity among the peoples of the region and increasing their ability to fulfill their sacred duty in supporting the Arab and Islamic nation with all their resources for the victory of the Palestine question and holy Jerusalem issue and the widespread of love, security and peace in the world.

The amir added that the best way to achieve these objectives is self-reliance and the exertion of real efforts to build up the Gulf states' intrinsic strength which may prevent any interference in their affairs and keep their area out of the world power struggle. The following is text of the amir's statement:

We are all very happy that God Almighty has granted us success in establishing the cooperation council for our six Arab Gulf states. The establishment of this council has fulfilled a great dear wish for our peoples in the Gulf area and in all of the Arab world. Everyone knows that when we met yesterday to declare the establishment of the council we were proceeding from two facts: First, the wishes we want to fulfill for one another and the prosperity, security and stability we all seek for our area can only be accomplished through well-coordinated joint efforts; and second, the exertion of efforts is an inevitable necessity dictated by our common higher interests and the true deep bonds uniting us.

Indeed, it is a blessed move that we have established our council as we did and in the manner suitable to us. It is an inevitable gradual step suiting our circumstances, needs and potentialities. And, as long as we are determined to pursue this right course, we are very confident that we will continue to succeed and prosper, God willing.

We in the cooperation council of the six Arab Gulf states believe that there is nothing better than to pursue this correct course by developing the council so that it will become the best instrument for deepening the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among our peoples, strengthening our ties and cohesion with the fraternal peoples in the great Arab and Islamic homeland and increasing our ability to fulfill our sacred duty of supporting our Arab and Islamic nation with all our resources for the triumph of our common fateful issues, primarily the Palestine question and the holy Jerusalem issue, in accordance with our declared firm stands and the implementation of the collective resolutions adopted at the various Arab and Islamic summit conferences. This is the best way to play our role in spreading love, amity, security and peace among all nations.

We also believe that the member-states of the council are inspired by the complete collective conviction that the best way to achieve our objectives is to depend on ourselves first and to exert earnest efforts to establish the strongest foundations for our intrinsic strength, which is the only adequate means for stopping any interference in our affairs and keeping our area out of the world power struggle. Furthermore, this power will enable us to build our comprehensive development and occupy the high position we deserve among nations.

I pray to God Almighty to grant us success in our common struggle for the sake of Arabism, Islam and our homelands.

CSU: 4802/732

## BRIEFS

SECOND INSTALLMENT SETTLED--Doha, 23 May (GNA)--An official Qatari source here today stated that the government of Qatar has settled the second installment for 1981 of its annual aid for supporting the eastern and northern fronts, the PLO and the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. This is an implementation of the 9th Baghdad Summit Conference in 1978. [Text] [JN231155 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 May 81]

COUNCIL DECISIONS APPROVED--Doha, 27 May (GNA)--The Qatari cabinet has declared its approval of and full support for the results achieved by the summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The cabinet described the results of the Gulf summit conference as a positive step on the way to integration among the six Gulf countries in all fields to fulfill their hopes of progress, security and stability. Qatari amir his highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad al Thani acquainted the Qatari cabinet in its meeting today with the results and decisions of the first Gulf summit meeting in Abu Dhabi. [Text] [JN271152 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 May 81]

ARAB SUMMIT--The Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB has reported that Ja'far Numayri will send envoys to several Arab capitals on holding Arab summit conferences in which the Egyptian regime will participate. The newspaper said that the first stop of these envoys will be Saudi Arabia. This move, if it takes place, will be a result of the visit of traitor as-Sadat to Khartoum, coming in the wake of Numayri's practice of following the footsteps of the head of the Egyptian regime. It is to be recalled that the PLO, the PDRY, Syria and Libya called for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the subject of Numayri's violation of the summit resolutions of Baghdad and Tunis and his continued efforts to destroy the Arab and international boycott of as-Sadat's regime. [Text] [JN311715 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 May 81]

CSO: 4802/732

## SULTANATE OF OMAN

### RELATIONS WITH PALESTINIANS DISCUSSED

Brussels SPECIAL-L'EVENTAIL in French 10 Apr 81 p 18

[Text] What is the Sultanate of Oman clearly saying to the Palestinians?  
"Be welcome, but your presence here is not wanted!"

Perhaps it is a display of some "Jesuitism" in Muslim countries, but being a "Jesuit" in the present case is a proof of intelligence.

The entrances to the Sultanate are rigorously "filtered." The rule applies to everybody of whatever nationality or race. Nobody is authorized to establish himself in the Sultanate except those who can justify their desire to live there and can be approved to do so.

Thus are avoided the perils of an internal destabilization in this Islamic civilization which has been affronted recently by the shock of the 20th century.

An influx of Europeans will risk breaking the equilibrium of the country's customs, while an influx of Palestinians will compromise its political stability.

#### The Palestinian Diaspora

Is it sufficiently known that of every two Kuwaitis one is a Palestinian?

One finds them in all the state's mechanisms. In Mascate, capital of the Sultanate of Oman, one is warned of the Soviet danger, while in Kuwait they minimize and evade it. A very serious question poses itself in knowing how the situation will evolve in the Gulf if tomorrow or after tomorrow a Palestinian state is born dominated by the PLO? Will Kuwait not be tempted to bend its politics still more toward an anti-Western perspective?

It is always so that in Oman, above all, one dreams of scattering the Palestinians of the Sultanate by extending them nice talk. "We prefer keeping them at a distance" we were told in confidence, "mezzo voce."

In fact, they add that Kuwait and the Emirates should send the Palestinians back to their homeland, that is to say, Jordan. Palestinians and Jordanians must come to an understanding. This is a thesis that evokes the one advanced by

Shimon Peres...Unofficially, it is believed at Mascate that the Israelis are happy to bring about their contribution because it will be in the interest and security of the Hebrew State.

#### The Hormuz Guardians

In this perspective, the European attitude is judged more favorably than it is in Israel and in the Arab World. They see in it a kind of a third path.

Can the foundations of a hope be lain on the views developed in Oman?

This remains doubtful. In spite of its vital role as guardian of the Strait of Hormuz, the Sultanate, although a member of the Arab League, still keeps to itself.

The British presence is visible. The Sultan said loudly (too loudly?) that he approved of Camp David. These are but some components capable of somehow isolating the Sultanate.

Being so, Mascate diplomacy does not remain inactive. Mrs Margaret Thatcher is visiting it shortly, while missions from the French and from the European Parliament are returning from it.

The Gulf States aspire at tightening their relations. Sultan Qabous is encouraging them while pressing Europe to show itself more actively in the Gulf. It's all a puzzle, a game of "stratego" where geo-politics is of the essence.

The primary stake of course in this planetary "Kriegspiel" is oil. The possession or the control of the Strait of Hormuz is vital. If that jugular vein is cut off, Europe will be bloodless.

The gamble is simple but the game is complex. The West has its trumps. It has but to play them.

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CSO: 4800/61

SULTANATE OF OMAN

BRIEFS

MARINE RESOURCES DECREE--Muscat--His majesty Sultan Qabus has issued a royal decree on safeguarding marine resources on the lines of laws adopted in other Gulf states. Under the law, the minister of agriculture and fisheries will set up a council of marine resources administration which will be entrusted with the policy of safeguarding, developing and exploiting marine resources. It will also suggest fishing programs in coordination with governmental and other competent authorities. [Text] [GF021152 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 2 Jun 81 p 2]

CSO: 4820/363



## TARTOUS CEMENT FACTORY TO BE OPERATING AT FULL CAPACITY IN 1982

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 4 May 81 p 2

[Text]

DAMASCUS. (ST) - The Cement Factory in Tartous, a major economic project of Syria, will be the biggest in the Middle East. It has four production lines which produce M.T. 6,400 a day. The annual production capacity will amount to M.T. 2,180,000.

A geological survey of the areas adjacent to the factory indicates that their soil has rich reserves of raw materials which amount to M.T. 115 million of lime rocks and more M.T. 100 of basalt rocks.

The Cement Factory is well positioned. It is eight kilometers from Tartous and six kilometers from both the port of Tartous and Latakia. Tartous-Latakia railway, Tartous-Latakia motorway is also close to it.

The factory is expected to operate at full capacity by the end of 1982. So far, more than LS L2 billion have been spent on this project.

The GDR Invest Export company provides civil, mechanical, and electrical designs. It also supplies the factory with M.T. 41,500 machinery and M.T. 9000 electrical equipment. Civil constructions and installment of equipment and machinery will be supervised and controlled by the Tartous Company for Cement and Building Materials.

Syrian establishments are taking part in the construction of this factory. These are the General Company for Projects Execution, the Establishment for the Execution of Military Constructions, and Tartous Company for Cement Constructions.

The technical and administrative cadres, needed to operate the factory are in excess of 2,000 workers. Training courses have already begun at Adra Cement Factory, and more than 159 workers are attending these courses. A number of Syrian technicians of Tartous Cement Factory will fly to the GDR next month for training.

To provide housing for workers, the Tartous Cement Company has built 293 housing units. The German-built housing units which provide homes for 400 workers will be transferred to the Cement Factory when the project is completed, eventually the number of housing units will increase.

Officials at the Cement Factory confirm that it is equipped with advanced filters which will protect the neighbouring area from pollution. The height of the chimneys, they added, has been increased to more than 150 meters for the same reason.

## STATUS OF RAILWAY PROJECTS OUTLINED

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 26 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

ALEPPO, (SANA) — The 750 k.m. railway project, joining Qamishli and Latakia, through Aleppo, has been completed. This line will connect grain production areas with Latakia port.

The 100 k.m. line of Akkari-Homs, which is part of the Homs-Tartous railway, was inaugurated at the end of 1980, and a train for passengers was operated in February 1981.

The Director of the General Establishment for Railways, Mr Farith Hassan, said the 180 k.m. Homs-Khneifis line (through the Syrian desert to Damascus) has also been built, and it will help transport part of the phosphate products of the Sharqiye mine to the super triple phosphate factories near Homs, and another part to Tartous port to be exported.

It is noteworthy that phosphate production will amount to 3,000,000 tonnes in 1982.

Mr Hassan added that part of the Homs-Damascus line, from Homs to Mheen village, has been completed. Most of the ground-levelling work between Mheen and Damascus, 140 k.m. long, has been completed. Now, work is going on to lay down the railways the Dhmeir station, some 40 k.m. to the east of Damascus. This line is expected to reach Damascus by the end of 1981, and to be operational by 1983.

Work is also underway to build a new 200 k.m. line between Homs and Aleppo. It will replace the old one which has become outdated.

The ground-levelling work between Homs and Hama has been finished, and railways are being laid down. It is expected to reach Hama by the end of 1981. Meanwhile, work is underway to build the rest of the line between Hama and Aleppo. The whole project is expected to be completed in 1983.

Moreover, several short lines have been constructed. One of these lines is between Hama and Mhardeh town, some 21 k.m. long. It carries fuel from Homs refinery to the thermal generating station. This line was completed in 1980. Another is the 10 k.m. line between Tartous and the cement factory.

In addition, a number of short lines, which will connect the factories of steel, cement and cotton ginnery, as well as the grain silos, with the main station, will become operational by the end of April.

The Director pointed out that projects are being planned, particularly the line of Tartous-Latakia, 80 k.m. long, Deir ez-Zour al-Bukamal, 140 k.m. long, and Darn'a-Damascus, 115 k.m. long.

## MEASURES TO PREVENT SHORTAGE OF GAS SUPPLY NOTED

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 30 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

DAMASCUS (SI) - Syria will import 420,000 cylinders of gas, of 12.5 kgs each, as from the third quarter of this year till the end of next year. The decision was announced by the Director-General of the Syrian Arab Company for Distributing Oil products (SADCO), Engineer Mustafa al-Lujami. He said the import of the cylinders is aimed at meeting the increased demand and for the replacement of old cylinders which may have become unsafe. The company is gradually discarding old cylinders in a planned manner and replacing them with new ones.

The Director-General pointed out that the company put into use last month new cylinders throughout the country. As a result, the shortage of gas has been completely removed.

It has been decided to import 15 tankers for the transportation of gas from the refinery at Banias

port to the filling stations in Damascus and Aleppo. Some of them, 20-tonne capacity each, have already arrived in Tartous port.

The Director-General announced that a gas storage and a filling station will be established in Banias next year. It will have a capacity to store 6,000 cubic metres, and to fill 7,000 cylinders in each shift. This station, combined with the existing stations in Aleppo, Homs and Damascus, will meet all the country's requirements of gas. The new unit, he added, will store imported gas brought in through pipelines under the sea. The pipelines are under construction, and work on them is expected to be completed by the end of this year. These pipelines will also speed up the discharge of oil from tankers by minimising the possibility of delay in discharge caused by the weather.

CSO: 4820/358

## END OF DESTOURIAN CONGRESS REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Michel Deure]

[Text] Not a single dissident voice was heard at the special Congress of the Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) which ended Sunday, 12 April, thereby opening the way for a multi-party system as proposed by President Bourguiba at the opening of the Congress (LE MONDE 12-13 April).

It will now be a question of formalizing these new options, which will deeply disrupt the political atmosphere of the country until now monopolized by the PSD. The process involved is not yet known; however, it will undoubtedly be a delicate one. The Congress has simply given the Political Bureau the task of "examining the possibility of organizing new legislative elections"--in principle before the end of the year--which will permit candidates other than those of the Party to submit their names. But will these other parties be authorized before the election, or will they have to wait to be recognized legally, to pass the election test with "independent registers" which will allow judgment of the extent of their following.

It is currently up to its opposition, which must vote on the platform "rallying the national consensus" rather than which has been proposed. The main principles spelled out in this "national charter" deal with respecting the constitution, reserving national gains and safeguarding the national interest, without the use of violence, fanaticism, class struggle, or any foreign dependence whether "ideological or material." Another clause, confirming the legitimacy of Bourguiba, president for life since 1959, stipulates the following: "The person of President Bourguiba is above all parties and in no case is it permitted to attack his prestige or to be lacking in respect for him, considering the historical role he has played in the battle for liberation and in the founding of the State."

The various opposition groups did not reject these conditions. They congratulated themselves in the democratic evolution of the country,<sup>1</sup> emphasizing however, that no line of thought should be ruled out. The political movement of the PSD Congress,

The Secretary of the Popular Unity Movement (MUP), which has remained faithful to Bourguiba, also considers the multi-party system as a positive step emphasizing, however, that it would necessitate a general amnesty and the revision of central law.

Law-VII, which reaffirms Tunisia's "ideological and cultural" attachment to Islam, already seek to exclude the fundamentalist movement from the charter, denouncing those "who support fanaticism and old sectarian practices and tend to dissolve the unity of the nation and engage it in impasses which do not serve religion in any way."

Tunisia will name a new Politburo within the next few days, the members of which will be chosen among the 84 people of the central committee elected during the night of Saturday-Sunday. The word from political circles is that spectacular changes are not anticipated, although the central committee has been greatly modified. In fact, with the exception of the majority of the members of the government and the Politburo who have worked with the Minister Maali for the last year putting new policies into effect, only a few new men have emerged to the detriment of the partisans of the old regime. The old Fronts have been almost completely eliminated from the country during the parliamentary elections, or else they did not even submit their candidacy.

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## BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT--Mr Bechir Essid, a Tunisian lawyer, announced on 13 May the creation of a new political movement: "The National Arab Rally" (RNA), which requested a party status. This movement, which seems anxious to distinguish itself from the Islamic fundamentalist movement, uses a Libyan influenced concept to define its action: "Arab-Islamic-Unionist." Mr Essid declared that the RNA's goal is to: "develop and broaden the Arab-Moslem personality of the Tunisian people," and to "militate in favor of the total union of the Arab nations." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 17-18 May 81 p 3]

1711 4800/86



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

ZAYID HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 27 MAY

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(Text) President Sheikh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan has asserted that the Gulf Cooperation Council is an important step in supporting joint cooperation among the Gulf countries to achieve the aspirations of their peoples who are linked by common views, goals and destiny.

Speaking at a press conference in al-Mushrif Palace today Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan said that cooperation and coordination among the Gulf countries will improve in security, military, and economic spheres and that there will be serious and sincere cooperation in other spheres as well. President Zayid asserted that the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council agreed to unite the ties and strengthen cooperation in all fields because they have common interests and a common destiny and in order to achieve the aspirations of the region's inhabitants.

His Highness said that the views and ideas that emerged during the conference aimed at realizing the common aims though the methods in achieving these aims may differ.

The LAC president said that the positive results of the conference embodies the common desire of the council's leaders. He added: The reference in the final communique of the first conference of the council countries to keeping the region free of international conflicts is binding on all member countries and applies to everyone so that no state should ask for protection from any foreign country or set up an base on its territory because the Gulf countries are capable of protecting themselves.

Referring to the Middle East question President Zayid said: My request to the United States to exert pressure on Israel and establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is legitimate. The United States should adopt a just and fair vision to establish the rights of the Palestinians and the legitimate Arab rights. He stated: We do not ask the United States to stand on the side of the Arabs but to stand on the side of justice. We condemn the present U.S. stand because the United States should be neutral.

Referring to the possibility of other countries joining the Gulf Cooperation Council the LAC president said: Everything has a beginning and a basis. The formation of the council with its six members is a nucleus and a base for brotherly solidarity and a strong support for all the brothers in the Arab nation. In this regard he said that any request to join the council by any party will be considered at the time.

Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan stressed that the Gulf Cooperation Council is a support for all Arab countries and the Arab League in particular. It is also a support for cooperation with all friends. He declared that with the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council outstanding issues among member countries will not have any effect on our common march.

President Zayid reaffirmed the Gulf countries' consistent stand in support of the Palestinian people, Syria and Lebanon in the face of Zionist aggression and threats. He said that the Gulf countries will be foremost among the Arab countries in contributing to any efforts to ward off the Zionist threat to the Arab homeland.

With regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war President Zayid expressed the hope that the current efforts to achieve a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement between the two countries will be successful. He said: We hoped that the war would not have continued this long between two neighboring Muslim countries.

Shaykh Zayid reaffirmed the UAE's firm stand and its demand for the return of the three Arab islands (Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs). He stressed that these islands are the rights of a state and a nation and cannot be forfeited. He said the UAE is seeking to retrieve these islands by brotherly means.

Speaking at the press conference President Zayid said that the U.S. stand that is biased in favor of the Zionist enemy is a stand everyone condemns. He reiterated his request to the United States to adopt a just stand on Arab rights and to preserve its interests.

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PRESIDENT ON GULF COUNCIL, SECURITY, LEBANON CRISIS

LD/1119 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Interview with UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan by Wafiq Ramadan in Abu Dhabi--date not given]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--[Question] Since you are going to be the first chairman of the Gulf Arab States Cooperation Council, what is your view of the importance of this council? Why, in your view, was this council set up? Why has the council's membership been confined to the six homogenous states? Will the council be accessible to other states? What is your opinion of the critics who regard this council as a weakening of the Arab league's role?

[Answer] When we realized that the Arab nation could attain its rights and the rights of others only when it achieved solidarity and cohesion, we decided to form this council after consulting each other and after the fraternal Gulf states were convinced of it. I do not believe that anyone doubts that division means weakness and solidarity means strength. We in the Gulf are members of a large body, namely the Arab nation, whose strength is strength for us as our strength is strength for it.

The council is particularly important because it convenes twice every year at regular intervals. This guarantees continuity of work within the institutions which the council sets up.

The council's real value lies basically in its being the culmination of long sincere and sincere efforts exerted over the past years by the area's states to consolidate and consolidate the aspects of cooperation and coordination among them. Now that the features of the road and the dimensions of the relations have become clear, the existence of this council has become logical, necessary and inevitable.

Although the six states which comprise this council are homogenous in the sense of being geographically close to each other, sharing the same heritage and having the same social structures and political systems, the council does not in any way constitute a new regional or independent organization. On the contrary, it constitutes an additional protective shield for the Arab nation and strengthens the unity of the Arab homeland. We regard this council as part of the overall Arab effort to strengthen the Arab position and enhance the effectiveness of the Arab league which, we are aware, is keen on setting up various

regional and pan-Arab institutions and organizations that draw the Arab states closer to each other and bolster solidarity among them in a genuine, tangible manner.

[Question] Regarding the subject of Gulf security, about which the world is now talking, what is the UAE's concept of security in the Gulf?

[Answer] Our concept of security in the gulf is that the Gulf states should be left alone to live in security and stability without the help of foreign forces, without interference by the big powers or any other power to determine the fate of this area, and without having this area viewed by anybody as their zone of influence.

The security of the Gulf is the responsibility of this area's states and peoples, who are capable of carrying out this responsibility. Perhaps the most important factor for ensuring the security of the Gulf area, which is very important and vital for the whole world and its economy, is keeping it unaffected by the conflict between the two superpowers and free of the atmosphere of confrontation which now mars the security and stability of this area.

The basic role which the Western and other states can play to ensure the stability and security of this area as well as the security of the entire Middle East area is to work for the achievement of a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue and put an end to the incessant Zionist aggression in Palestine and Lebanon, because that aggression is the basic source of danger in the area which is threatening not only the area's security and stability but also the whole world.

[Question] What is the position of the union (Ittihad) [the union among the Gulf states] at present? What difficulties does it have?

[Answer] Thank God, the union is growing and thriving continuously. We are glad to see everything we planted at the outset of the union has now grown and yielded fruit with the help of Almighty God.

[Question] What is the UAE attitude to the Iraq-Iran war?

[Answer] We regard both Iraq and Iran as fraternal countries joined by neighborhood and Islam. For this reason we hope to see the day when war between them will turn into friendship and they will channel their strength and resources against the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. Therefore, we support every effort and endeavor to stop this war and to put an end to its calamities and severe losses, not only for the two countries but for all of us. This is in accordance with the principles of neighborhood, Islamic brotherhood, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and respect for the legitimate rights of everybody.

[Question] What is your opinion of the recent developments in Lebanon and the situation between Syria and Israel?

[Answer] We support Lebanon and are anxious for the maintainance of its integrity, independence and security of its territories in the face of the continuing and vicious Zionist attacks. We also support the lawful government in Lebanon in all

its efforts to achieve national reconciliation and protect the integrity and independence of Lebanon. We hope that the government will enjoy the support of Lebanese leaders in order not to give an opportunity to the enemies of Lebanon and the Arabs. We support any Arab effort to help Lebanon to overcome its ordeal and defend its integrity and territorial security.

On the other hand, we support Syria in resisting Zionist aggression. We also support its national stand against Israeli expansion. We consider the "missile crisis" a fabricated crisis and the demand for the withdrawal of the missiles conclusive evidence that Israel does not wish to see in the Arab territories anything hindering its aggression, domination, and expansionist policy and that it wants its air force to have a free hand in Lebanese airspace and to be able to bomb Lebanese towns and villages and the Palestinian camps without anything to stop it. On this occasion we call on the United States to pressure Israel and to work seriously to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East--peace that will give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, including the right to establish a state on their own soil. We demand this not only as a nation upholding right and justice but also because the Israeli usurpation of Palestine and the continuing Zionist attacks on Lebanon constitute a threat to security and stability not only in the Middle East but throughout the world.

Question: How do you see the future of relations with France following the election of Francois Mitterrand as president?

Answer: In Belgium, just relations between countries are determined according to several objective factors relating to geography, history and common interests. We appreciate the significant role which former President Giscard d'Estaing played in strengthening the ties of friendship between France and the Arab world and the understanding he has shown toward the just Arab cause, we are certain that he will continue in accordance with the ancient French heritage and French interests. However, we believe that any new president will keep the same principles in mind and will keep in mind the common interests that France has with the Arab world and will uphold the principles of right and justice which we do not doubt for the moment that President Francois Mitterrand will uphold. We also hope that the new president will lead his country to what is beneficial for it.

Question: Several Arab and Islamic officials have visited the UAE, such as British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. What did you say to these leaders who visited the UAE about the Middle East and Gulf security?

Answer: We clearly tell them that the danger threatening the whole area is the Zionist occupation and that a just solution must be found for the problem of the Palestinian people who have been evicted from their land and whose property has been confiscated. We told them that Zionist aggression against Lebanon, must be stopped. We also told them that, unless the big powers are fair and just to the Arabs, the Middle East crisis will not be resolved. Everybody knows that there is no peace without justice. If these countries first upheld the principles of justice, then we can, took into consideration their interests which exist everywhere in the Middle East, many things will change and many things will be resolved.

[Question] What are in your opinion the principles on which relations between the industrialized countries and the oil-producing countries should be based?

[Answer] We believe that the world economy today has become one integrated economy and that no state or a group of states can live independently of other states. Consequently, we have called and continue to call for the establishment of a constructive and objective dialogue between the industrialized countries and the Third World countries, of which the oil countries form an indivisible part, in order to study all the economic issues related to world inflation, the prices of raw materials, development projects and technological cooperation in order to establish a just and equitable new world economic order.

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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS DOUBLES

GF301055 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 30 May 81 p 1

[Text] The UAE's balance of payments surplus in 1980 was double that of the previous year. In 1979 it was Dh 9 billion while last year it was Dh 18 billion.

This increased the financial assets of the government and foreign assets of the Central Bank and the commercial banks in the UAE.

A report issued by the Central bank said that commodities trade balance last year increased to about Dh 49 billion from Dhs 30 billion in 1979.

This increase of 65 percent was due to the increase in the value of petroleum exports from Dhs 49.1 billion to DH 72.1 billion in 1 year in addition to big increases in the value of gas export by 350 percent from its 1979 level.

The report disclosed that exports and re-exports increased by 5.9 percent during last year.

The Central Bank's report pointed out that imports increased from Dh 26.5 billion in 1979 to about Dh 32 billion in 1980 (20.6 percent).

Imports during last year witnessed a change in kind. Import of capital and intermediate commodities increased while that of consumer goods decreased. This was an indication of the changes taking place in the country's economy to develop the existing and new productive sectors, the report said.

Assistance and official donations rose from 3.9 billion in 1979 to Dh 6.4 billion in 1980.

The Central Bank's report also pointed out that the flow of net official and private capital outside the country remained almost the same--Dh 9.3 billion in 1980, Dh 10.85 in 1979. This includes the capital contributions of the UAE to several Arab and regional organizations in addition to the loans to some African and Arab countries.

CSO: 4820/363

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### BRIEFS

FRENCH PRESIDENT SENDS CABLE--Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (GNA)--French President Francois Mitterrand has stated that his country will work with all the means it possesses to seek just solutions to current issues, including the Middle East issue. In a cable of thanks he sent to the UAE president, his highness Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, in reply to the latter's cable of congratulations on the occasion of his election as president of the French republic, Mitterrand said that this issue poses a threat to regional security and to international balance. In his cable which was made public here today, the French President expressed a sincere desire to continue strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the UAE and France. He explained that his country will relentlessly work for a policy that will be dedicated to peace and progress. [Text] [JN011006 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Jun 81]

DAILY CRITICIZES SUDANESE INITIATIVE--Shrjah, 3 Jun (ENA)--The newspaper AL-KHALIJ published here today says that there seems to be no need to "bring Egypt back into Arab ranks" in its present condition because the Camp David accords signed by the Egyptian government conflict with the Arab summit resolutions of Baghdad, Algiers and Rabat and with the UN resolutions on the Palestine cause and do not lead to the just peace which the Arab nation seeks. These statements appeared at the beginning of the newspaper's editorial on Sudan's initiative of making official, public contacts with the Arab countries to convene an Arab summit conference to be attended by as-Sadat. The newspaper wonders why the Sudanese government is undertaking such an initiative and whether it would achieve for the Arab nation under the current circumstances all that was stated by the Arab officials, without exception and including the Sudanese president's envoy, at the Baghdad summit on the defense of the Arabism of Palestine, the higher Arab interests and on enabling the Palestinian people to practice their full national and inalienable rights on their own national soil. The newspaper concludes: "No Arab official, let alone Israeli, U.S. and Western officials, can say that as-Sadat's leadership has achieved one success in the interest of Egypt and the Arab world which would pave the way for the return of as-Sadat to Arab solidarity." [Text] [JN030822 Abu Dhabi Emirates News Agency in Arabic 0745 GMT 3 Jun 81]

BAGHDAD SUMMIT, BREZHNEV PROPOSAL--Baghdad--Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of the UAE delegation to the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, said that there is full coordination among the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council at the Baghdad Conference and that their views are united on all the issues discussed by the conference, particularly the Arabs' principal cause--the Palestinian cause and Jerusalem--as well as other issues such

as development in the Muslim world in general and in the countries of the African coast in particular. In a statement to the Emirates news agency Rashid 'Abdallah said that the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council had an effective role in alleviating the damage suffered by the African coast countries as a result of recent drafts. Referring to Islamic action to confront the Zionist enemy Rashid 'Abdallah said: As an Arab and Islamic state the UAE has a major role to play in supporting Islamic action both within the conference and on the level of bilateral relations. Referring to the call by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev for an international conference on the Middle East, the minister of state for foreign affairs said: The UAE believes that this proposal is not without ulterior motives because we differentiate between words and deeds--that is, between what the Soviet Union says and what it is doing in Afghanistan. There is a contradiction and we should assess the idea through the action of the side that proposed it. The Soviet Union is calling for the neutrality of the Gulf region but it is not allowing Afghanistan to be neutral. When this contradiction no longer exists it will be possible for us to agree to this proposal. [Text] [GF031103 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Jun 81]

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, BREZHNEV--Baghdad, 3 Jun (GNA)--Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs has declared that there is full coordination between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Islamic Countries' Foreign Ministers Conference in Baghdad. In a statement to the Emirates news agency today he said that the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council had played an effective role in alleviating the damage which the countries of the African coast had suffered due to drought recently. On Islamic action to confront the Zionist enemy, Rashid 'Abdallah said that his country, as an Islamic and Arab country, has a substantial role in supporting Islamic action, whether inside the conference, or at the level of bilateral relations. He said that the UAE had been one of the first contributors to such action through the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference and all its organizations which serve Islamic issues and action to confront the Zionist enemy. On the special clause relating to the Lebanese problem, the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs said that it would receive great aid and support inside the Islamic Conference on the political and economic levels. On the three Arab islands in the Gulf occupied by Iran, Rashid 'Abdallah welcomed the proposal to convene a Gulf conference to discuss the issue of these islands. He said, "Any proposal which will achieve our rights as Arabs and will return them to us must be approved by us because, since the UAE seeks peace, anything gained by peaceful means is better." He added that, ever since these islands had been occupied, his country had been attempting to regain them and had made several demands at all international conferences and meetings. [Excerpts] [JN031214 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Jun 81]

DECREE ON FISCAL 1981 INCOME--His highness President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nahayyan, in his capacity as the ruler of the Abu Dhabi Emirate, yesterday issued a decree declaring that the total income of the emirate for the fiscal year 1981 was estimated at Dh 41.9 billion, while the expenditure for that period was estimated at Dh 36.3 billion. According to the decree, allocations for Abu Dhabi government departments will total Dh 6.229 billion, Dh 7.328 billion is meant for development projects, while capital payments amount to Dh 1 billion. It also stipulates that the emirate's contribution in the UAE's federal budget will be Dh 20.4 billion, while the contribution to special foreign aid programs will be about Dh 1.3 billion. [Text] [GF021143 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 2 Jun 81 p 1]

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